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Correspondence designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and valuable reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per year (52 issues), $2 00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1870. NO. 83

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE FEELING IN PARIS.

THE ARMY AND CITIZENS CALM AND RESOLUTE.

Manteuffel Moving on Havre.

REPORTED GERMAN VICTORIES EXAGGERATED.

The Prussians Repulsed by General Faidherbe

French Victory Near Havre.

The Attitude of Turkey on the Eastern Question.

Adhesion of France to the Conference Not Yet Assured.

ENGLAND.

The Feeling in the Belengnered Capital.

LONDON, December 21.—Advices received from Paris to the 17th instant, state that the army and citizens are still calm and resolute, and are confident of success, and that provisions are plentiful. There has been no disorder whatever.

Reported German Victory Exaggerated.

The first dispatch announcing a German victory at Nuits was exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured was six hundred instead of six thousand.

Manteuffel Again Moving on Havre.

The news from the German army of the North is important. General Manteuffel is again marching on Havre with a much larger force than before. The French report that they have taken measures to resist.

An engagement is reported to have already occurred at Bolbec, seventeen miles from Havre, in which the French were victorious.

The Prussians bombarded Malle, thence they marched eastwardly to Verviers.

The Germans, on a reconnoisance from Amiens, recently, attacked the corps of Gen. Faidherbe, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Prussians have evacuated Servigny and Beaumont. There has been some fighting at Bray.

Twenty-five thousand Germans are at Mont Didier.

A Denial—Capitulation of Thionville.

LONDON, December 21.—It is explicitly denied that there has been recently any correspondence between the Pope and the King of Prussia.

The reports yesterday of tumults and riots in Paris lack confirmation, and according to the latest accounts the tone of the public sentiment of that city continues to be hopeful.

On the capitulation of Thionville 5,000 French troops were paroled. A majority of the besieged were much enraged because of the surrender, and some troops threatened to explode the magazine, but they were dissuaded from that purpose upon the appearance of women and children, who, on their knees, besought submission. During the action 6,000 shells were thrown into the city, involving damages to the extent of over 5,000,000 francs.

PRUSSIA.

The Neutrality of Luxemburg.

BERLIN, December 21.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* to-day says, with regard to the neutrality of Luxemburg, that diplomatic negotiations were impossible in time of war. The German armies would therefore be compromised, while the abrogation of treaties secures their safety. The Prussian Government is ready to submit the claims to arbitration without affecting the position of Luxemburg as an independent State.

The Diet of Hesse-Immelstadt has approved of the Federal treaties and voted a further war credit of 3,662,000 florins.

Speech of King William.

BERLIN, December 20.—The following is the speech of King William, delivered in reply to the address of the deputation received by him at Versailles on the 18th:

"Gentlemen: In receiving you here on foreign territory, far distant from the German frontier, I am prompted to express my gratitude to that Providence whose wonderful dispensation has brought us together in this ancient royal residence. God has given us victories which we hardly dared hope or ask for. When last summer I asked your support in this great war, you gave that support to its fullest extent. I thank you in my name and that of the army and nation. The victorious armies among which you have sought me, have found in the sacrificing spirit of the country encouragement and support amid battles and privations. The means voted for continuing the war by the late Diet have given new proof that the nation is determined to exert all its energies. The political life of Germany will develop itself all the more because the basis offered to our South German states is their own free choice. I hope those States yet to be consulted will follow the same path. The decisions addressed me by the King of Bavaria to re-establish the imperial dignity of the ancient German empire had deeply moved me, and had my own feelings, not even my own judgment have determined my decision. In the unanimous voice of the German princes, free cities and the German nation, I can recognize the call of Providence, which I can only obey. God's blessing. The King of Bavaria has informed me that the assent of all the German Princes and free cities has been secured, and that official ratification will shortly follow. To secure that, the painful sacrifices which we are undergoing and which touch my heart, as yours, will not be in vain. We will not lay aside our arms until Germany and the Frontier has nothing to fear from future attacks. The North German Diet has been called upon to co-operate in the work of the unification of Germany. I thank it for the almost unanimous assent to the treaties giving organic expression to the unity of the nation.

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At Denver, Colorado, the extreme cold continues. Trains from the East by way of the Union and Denver Pacific come in on time. The Kansas Pacific is blocked by snow. Coaches from Santa Fe are running on time. The telegraph lines from Santa Fe and Georgetown are working regularly.

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Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, December 21.—The bill recommended by the State Commissioner for the sale of delinquent railroads has passed both branches of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG.

The New State Treasurer Ring.

Hon. D. J. Morrell the Forthcoming Candidate—The "State Journal" to Support the New Movement—Everybody at Sea as to the Cause of the Result in the First Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., December 21, 1870.

Either the wires or the compositor blundered last night in giving Decher's's majority—I sent the correct figures. His election is variously commented upon to-day, and everybody appears to be at sea as regards the cause. Even the *Telegraph*, of this city, is at fault, and in the absence of Barr, Cameron's baggage-master, who is the *factotum* of that sheet, facetiously ascribes it to the presence of the Rothermile painting in Philadelphia.

"My dispatch of yesterday concerning the State Treasurer has taken the "ring" by surprise. They were working quietly, and the publication of their designs has awakened a feeling of distrust. They will now strike out more boldly. Morrell is the man. I understand the *State Journal* will throw out a feeler in his behalf to-morrow, which looks significant, as the backers of that paper were supposed to favor Irwin. Morrell is undoubtedly the stronger man to put against Coleman and Mackey.

An immense amount of evidence is being taken in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Credit Mobilier, and it may last some days yet.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dissolution of the Spanish Cories—A Stormy Session—English Claims Against the United States—Postal Treaty Between Great Britain and Italy Concluded, &c., &c.

Our Claims Against Spain.

MADRID, December 21.—Minister Segosta yesterday assured the Cortes that the Government was willing to submit the American reclamations arising from events in Cuba to a mixed convention.

British Geese.

LONDON, December 21.—The Lord Mayor of London was hissed yesterday by the members of deputation, because he refused their application for the use of Guild Hall for a public meeting in favor of the French Republic and of British intervention.

Dissolution of the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, December 20.—In the Cortes to-day a motion providing for the dissolution of that body was carried by a vote of 125 against 41, amid great excitement. The opposition immediately left the Chamber. During the debate Senor Rladledo declared that he and his party did not fear a scrutiny of the election as they were determined to save the King or perish with him. Senor Figuerola followed in support of the motion for dissolution, but admitted that the country fought and bled in the interests of the Duke of Aosta were now on the throne, unless the finances were suitably discussed. A motion was supported by the Government to the effect that the Chamber had no sentiment that to save the country all measures were allowable.

Postal Treaty Signed.

LONDON, December 21.—A new postal treaty between England and Italy has been signed.

Business at a Standstill.

LONDON, December 21.—The approach of the holidays brings business to a standstill. The tone of the stock market is generally subdued.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 21.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York for Liverpool, touched at this port yesterday.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 21, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 91¾. American securities active and firm. The new 5-20 Federal treasuries are quoted at 87.

LIVERPOOL, December 21.—Pork 92s 6d; Cheese 58.

LAGRANGE, IND.

Progress of the Jenks Murder Trial—Medical Men Examined on the Question of Insanity—The Prisoner's Chances Good for Going to the Insane Asylum.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, IND., December 21, 1870.

The Jenks murder trial progresses slowly. Last night and to-day the testimony of medical experts was heard, eminent medical men of this State and Michigan being on the stand, Amongst them Prof. W. H. Lathrop, of Detroit, Michigan, and Drs. B. S. Woodworth and W. H. Myers, of Fort Wayne. The hypothetical questions offered by both sides were very similar to the questions in the Guiteau case. I hope those States yet to be consulted will follow the same path. The decisions addressed me by the King of Bavaria to re-establish the imperial dignity of the ancient German empire had deeply moved me, and had my own feelings, not even my own judgment have determined my decision. In the unanimous voice of the German princes, free cities and the German nation, I can recognize the call of Providence, which I can only obey. God's blessing. The King of Bavaria has informed me that the assent of all the German Princes and free cities has been secured, and that official ratification will shortly follow. To secure that, the painful sacrifices which we are undergoing and which touch my heart, as yours, will not be in vain. We will not lay aside our arms until Germany and the Frontier has nothing to fear from future attacks. The North German Diet has been called upon to co-operate in the work of the unification of Germany. I thank it for the almost unanimous assent to the treaties giving organic expression to the unity of the nation.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SAN DOMINGO.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT IN THE SENATE.

The Annexationists Thoroughly Organized and Confident—Their Scheme Pushed to the Exclusion of All Other Business—Another Strong Speech by Senator Sumner—Peculiar Character of the Negotiations for Annexation Disclosed—The Differences Between the President and Mr. Sumner—The Senator's Personal Explanation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1870.

The San Domingo annexationists in the Senate today demonstrated that not only were they thoroughly organized, but they are determined to push their pet scheme through to the exclusion of all other public business for the time being. Last night after adjournment they confidently boasted of at least a majority of ten, and as a consequence they felt perfectly secure in pushing things in order to secure a final vote.

Vice President Colfax early developed into a warm supporter of the scheme, and helped his friends along whenever an opportunity occurred, both on the floor and in the Chair.

When the hour for consideration of the calendar arrived, several Senators endeavored to call up bills which have received more or less attention the past week. Mr. Sherman insisted that his bill to reclassify the grades of sugar should be taken up, as its provisions would entirely fail if not acted upon before the recess. He was so earnest in pressing this matter that the annexationists thought it advisable to humor him by accepting its consideration.

But at this point Casserly got the floor and asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish the income tax. He thought it time that practicable measures seeking the relief of the people should be given some attention, even if the case of San Domingo should have to go over; and it was here that the tactics of the annexationists began to be developed. Conkling announced that no man was more in favor of abolishing this odious tax, as he expressed it, than himself; but if the Senator from California, insisted on bringing this matter up at that inopportune time, he should vote against it. The annexationists took the cue, and Morton, Chandler, Stewart and Corbett, all said that while they were in favor of the bill, still they should oppose it if it was not withdrawn for the present. Mr. Sherman beseeched Casserly to listen to these cunning counsels, and not embarrass the bill at this critical juncture. Casserly replied that being little experienced in parliamentary tactics, he could not in his simplicity see why Senators could not vote in favor of his bill now and discuss it at any time. Morton explained by stating that if any matter at all other than his San Domingo resolutions was worthy of the notice of the Senate, he should give precedence to Sherman's sugar bill; and then the half dozen annexationists all over the Senate endeavored to teach the inexperienced Senator from California how much more important it was to take up Sherman's bill than the one proposed by Casserly.

In the midst of the wrangle the morning hour expired, and then ensued a struggle for the floor. Sherman's sugar bill was refused a hearing, and Casserly found that the San Domingo resolutions had more friends than he could well afford to fight against with any hope of success, and so he quietly submitted to the inevitables. Vice President Colfax left the chair and took a seat beside Senator Morton, while Mr. Tipton opened the day's debate. He was listened to impatiently, as every one was waiting expectantly for Sumner. It was with the President of Massachusetts Senator had some important facts to disclose, and besides, he was looked upon as the champion of the opposition, and one whose peculiar diplomatic experience and kindred knowledge of foreign relations made him a most formidable opponent.

After Tipton finished, Sumner arose. The eyes of the occupants of the galleries and the attention of Senators was instantly riveted. The interest in the movement of everybody he moved to go into executive session to consider various important appointments sent to the Senate by the President.

Morton excitedly objected stating that the country wouldn't suffer by the postponement of such matters.

Bayard took the floor and made a long speech against Morton's resolution.

When Sumner put his motion for an executive session, Conkling said any time would do for that, and ordered the yeas and nays on the motion. While the clerk was making out a list of votes, Chandler repeated his assertion that Sumner had looked over the Clerk's shoulder to see exactly how Senators had voted. Sherman voted yea on Sumner's motion, and was immediately remonstrated with by Conkling and others. The Democratic Senators were almost unanimous in voting down Sumner's motion, which was lost by 18 to 34, and then Sumner got the floor again and proceeded with his speech. While he made no allusion, it was evident to all that he was very angry. There was a peculiar intensity in his language, and a vehemence in his manner, which even those who heard him in the days of the contests with the old slave power failed to recognize. As he proceeded he became very sarcastic at the expense of General Babcock, or that "young officers of the army," as he styled him, his extraordinary proceedings while acting as the agent of the Administration in San Domingo, and the lofty character which he assumed in his dealings with Baez. He challenges the author of the resolution to give any other reason for their introduction than that it was both his intentionand desire to commit Congress to the policy of annexation. His general knowledge of the political condition of Hayti, the character of its public men, and the plain and practical of its people, were all somewhat unexpected, but none of his opponents were prepared to bear his statements of facts with regard to the character of the negotiations concluded on the part of our Government with Baez looking towards annexation, nor of his acquaintance with the contents of a vast amount of documentary information which he claimed was lodged in the Navy and State Departments. Up to this time the President had failed thus far to communicate to Congress. His entire speech commanded remarkable attention, and is generally conceded to be one of the best efforts he ever made. At its close the Senate took a recess until evening.

Senator Morton took the floor at the opening of the evening session, in reply to Mr. Sumner. There was an unusually large audience present. Mr. Morton began with a vigorous defense of the administration, and then passed to the consideration of the point made by Sumner. There was very general surprise, however, that the Senator contented himself principally with the assertion that the reasons and arguments presented by Sumner were immaterial and frivolous. The intention of the friends of annexation was to begin *de Novo*, and so they proposed this commission.

Mr. Morton was followed by Mr. Nye, who made his usual speech to the galleries.

Chandler took the floor to arraign Sumner for the statement that the President had attempted to change the Committee on Foreign Relations, and challenged Sumner for proofs. Sumner replied that it had all been discussed in a caucus of the committee, of which he (Chandler) was chairman. Chandler then explained that Sumner's statement was utterly unmistakably denouncing the man who repeated this confidential conversation as very mean, and demanding his name, which he did not get. Chandler then went on with a ranting, incoherent speech, suggesting considerable confusion of ideas and great fatigue, and his whole performance was coarse and disgusting.

Chandler, by reading part of two letters furnished the President, purporting to give the substance of promises made by Sumner to the President at the house of the former to support the treaty with San Domingo, compelled Sumner to release what occurred he said the President called at his house and attempted to explain the new treaty. In doing so he three times addressed Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on one occasion that would come before that Committee. He did not promise to support the treaty, but assured the President that any measure he prepared would receive his earnest attention. The statement was received with profound attention.

At half past ten Conkling took the floor, and until some time after eleven had proceeded in one of the most bitter, personal, and in many respects powerful speeches heard in the Senate chamber for a long time. In all his congressional career he has never spoken with such apparent excitement, and his peculiar gifts of oratory were greatly heightened. One of his charges, namely: that Mr. Sumner obtained the circulation of the dispatches concerning his differences with the President, seemed to fill all newspaper reporters powerfully to be wholly unfounded. One of the noticeable features of the debate was that both Conkling and Morton announced that in their judgment the time had arrived when the Committee on Foreign Relations should be changed.

TERRIBLE RIVER DISASTER.

Sinking of the Steamer Nick Wall.

Many Lives Lost—Seventeen Bodies Recovered—Loss to Pittsburgh Insurance Companies $15,000.

VICKSBURG, December 21.—The Nick Wall, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, struck a snag on Sunday night at Grand Lake. The cabin fell in and floated four miles. She is a total loss, and her hull is tied up at Maryland landing. The freight is badly damaged. There were about 75 cabin passengers on deck and fifteen cabin passengers on board the boat at the time of the accident. Seventeen dead bodies have been recovered. A great many more of the passengers are supposed to be lost. Charley McClurg, of Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., is drowned.

The steamer Nick Wall was valued at $22,000, and insured in Pittsburgh offices for $15,000, $2,000 of which is in the Western Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, December 21.—The insurance on the steamer Nick Wall was $2,000 each in the Boatmen's, Western and Eureka, $5,000 each in the Citizens' and People's, all in Pittsburgh.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.—The Nick Wall, which met with the disaster at Grand Lake last night, took seventy-four passengers here, principally North Carolinians and Georgians, *en route* to Texas.

II.

The flour mill of Smith & Carne, No. 233 Fifth avenue, Chicago, was burned yesterday forenoon. Loss about $10,000.

The engine house, boiler house, blacksmith shop, and factory of Thomas Arnold & Co.'s state works, at Peach Bottom, York county, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

WASHINGTON.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Defects in the Port of Entry Law to be Remedied.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1870.

The Port of Entry Law.

Messrs. Stevenson, of Ohio, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and Finkelnburg, of Missouri, called to-day upon Secretary Boutwell, to confer in regard to the defects in the port of entry bill. The Secretary said that he had decided to obviate one of the chief objections of the roads to bonding, namely: the appointment of numerous inspectors along the line at the expense of the railroads, and he should not appoint any on a line unless it was at some subsequent time found to be necessary for some particular line. He would not construe the law so as to make it necessary to land cargoes at the port of first arrival necessary under any circumstances. He would agree to allow cars to be carried across ferries, even where it was necessary to separate a train. He thought it probable it would be possible to make such arrangements that in case a car was not filled with bonded goods, the companies could have the right to fill it with common freight, so as to avoid the extra expense of running cars only partially loaded. The Secretary expressed himself in favor of construing the law as liberally as the necessity of protecting the Government would allow.

Appropriations for the Louisville Canal.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day received a communication from General Weitzel, in charge of the Louisville and Portland canal, in reply to inquiries addressed to him by the Committee. He presented the same views in regard to the necessities for immediate appropriations which have been already published. The Committee acted upon the matter, and agreed to report in favor of a present appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and a further sum of two hundred and fifty thousand, to be inserted in the regular river and harbor bill.

Senator Sumner's Personal Explanation.

Mr. Sumner made a personal explanation in the Senate this morning, in regard to a publication concerning the difficulty between himself and the President, similar to the one telegraphed last night. He denied that he had ever spoken disrespectfully of the President, or impugned his motives, either in executive session, in the cloak room or elsewhere. There is no doubt, however, that the President had been assured that Sumner had done all these things, and upon such assurances he made the statement telegraphed yesterday. It has come out that the staff officer who spoke of offering violence to Mr. Sumner was Gen. Babcock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A new office is established at Painter's Bridge, Chester county, and Mitchell Painter, Jr., appointed Postmaster, on route Wilmington, Del., to Birdsboro', Pa. A new office is also established at County Line, Northumberland county, and Christian H. Heilman appointed Postmaster, may receive special supplies from Selinsgrove, Pa. Wm. Wilson, Postmaster, H. M. Williams contractor; service on this route is increased three times a week, and pay increased from $600 to $700 January 1, 1871. Dr. Beaufod to Latrobe, Postmaster at Bedford may deliver mails to Carrier on his route, for the present, at Schellsburg, if all connecting mails are in and there is no complaint.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Robert C. Hewett, of Ohio, Secretary of Legation and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Jas. C. Clements, of Ohio, Secretary of Washington Territory; Elias D. Brunner, of Indiana, Consul at Jacksonville.

To be Postmasters—John Brazer, at Santa Cruz, California; Daniel Sales, Michigan City, Ind.; Henry Foulds, Lanark, Illinois.

UNIFORMITY IN APPRAISEMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

The Senate Committee on Finance will send to the House the draft of a bill to secure uniformity in the appointment of appraisers of merchandise and other purposes. In his accompanying letter he says: "It is thought that the Treasury Department and Chief Officer of the Customs Service, together with the Secretary of State, should be charged with the duty of making rules and regulations in the premises, and that such rules and regulations should be binding upon the officers of the Customs Service in the several districts and ports of the United States."

THE ADMINISTRATION ANXIOUS ABOUT THE HORNET.

A special from this city to the New York *Herald* says: The administration expresses anxiety as to the destination of the steamer Hornet, which sailed from this port on the 15th inst. It is believed that with the real intention, it is believed, to take on board at some point on the Florida coast an armed force to aid the Cuban insurgents. The Hornet left yesterday, and the result is that orders have been sent to the fleet off the latter coast to watch for her, and to the officials of Florida, to keep a sharp watch for the Hornet, and seize her if she attempts to violate the neutrality laws.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate to make a personal statement, forwarded to the Secretary's desk and had read a letter published in the morning's issue of the *Daily Patriot & Washington*, headed "Senator Sumner and the President," explanation between the President and Mr. Sumner. The article stated that an attempt had been made within the last few days to secure the President's consenting about a reconciliation, or at least a better understanding between him and Mr. Sumner, and that after consultation the President was approached on the subject by a prominent distinguished New England Senator. It then proceeded:

The President manifested a good deal of feeling, and intimated that the differences could be settled if differences could be reconciled, or even give consent to Schurz, and he would be willing to let bygones be bygones if the party, &c., was earnestly urged; but in vain. The President's response to all suggestions, "Let us have peace." It was then suggested that Sumner had attacked him in the executive session of the Senate, and that he could not be friendly with a man who had so assailed him. The President simply what he said to me personally yesterday with regard to this allegation. I have never alluded to the President in Executive session with the least want of courtesy, kindness, and challenge anybody to say to the contrary. I have criticised acts of his as a Senator I was obliged to do it. No speech for that.

Then comes a generality to which I will not allude, simply on account of vagueness. I proceed to the next point: [Reading: "The President added that on some of these questions Mr. Sumner had attributed dishonest motives to him. I challenge every citizen of the Republic, from one end of the country to the other, wherever he may have been, if challenge every Senator to testify on that point. I know too well his patriotism and am too proud of my record for reachment. This is what I have said of the President.—Going back again to this allegation which is so vague. I have attributed no motives to him. [Laughter from Indiana (Morton). I now summon two others, and I hope it will be in order to reach them by any means may be one is the Secretary of State and the other the Secretary of the Treasury, to be members of the Cabinet. I have the right to say that I said and written to the Secretary of State words on the President and myself which are as strong I was as any I have expressed in the most private intercourse; I am inclined to think as strong as I have ever spoken to him in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury. Hard things I have said of the President, and he knows whether I would be the one to palliate them now. I do not seek in any way to involve these distinguished names, but I mention them as witnesses, and attempted to explain the new treaty. In doing so he three times addressed Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on one occasion that would come before that Committee. He did not promise to support the treaty, but assured the President that any measure he prepared would receive his earnest attention. The statement was received with profound attention.

At half past ten Conkling took the floor, and until some time after eleven had proceeded in one of the most bitter, personal, and in many respects powerful speeches heard in the Senate chamber for a long time. In all his congressional career he has never spoken with such apparent excitement, and his peculiar gifts of oratory were greatly heightened. One of his charges, namely: that Mr. Sumner obtained the circulation of the dispatches concerning his differences with the President, seemed to fill all newspaper reporters powerfully to be wholly unfounded. One of the noticeable features of the debate was that both Conkling and Morton announced that in their judgment the time had arrived when the Committee on Foreign Relations should be changed.

Mr. MORTON moved at length and in detail to the Executive session by Mr. Sumner. Referring to Mr. Sumner's suggestion that he (Mr. Morton) was a conditional friend of Baez, bringing about a reconciliation between the President and Mr. Sumner. The article stated that an attempt had been made within the last few days to secure the President's consenting about a reconciliation, or at least a better understanding between him and Mr. Sumner, and that after consultation the President was approached on the subject by a distinguished New England Senator. It then proceeded:

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1870.

It is rumored in Washington that, in view of Mr. Chase's state of health, which will detain him from his seat on the Bench for an indefinite time, a bill retiring him on full pay will be introduced, so that the President may appoint a new Chief Justice.

In the Republican Senatorial caucus last week Mr. Cameron attempted and failed to raise a permanent committee to take charge of the management of the Republican party, which, of course, meant the subordination of the party to the dictation of a clique, whereof Cameron should be the head. Last fall, in this State, we had some experience under Mr. Cameron's system of management, when it was productive of diversions and defeat which otherwise would not have been heard of. Mr. Cameron's tactics are not as popular as they were. At present he is operating on southern jobs and politics.

We interpret the nomination of General Schenck yesterday as Minister to England, so much earlier than was originally intended, as having reference to the temper of the English government, and as indicating an early settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries. A change is known to have come over the British mind of late, especially as to the Alabama claims, regarding which it is understood General Schenck will have conferred on him large powers. It seems to be understood, also, that the matter will be placed less on a diplomatic than a business footing, and that our new Minister will at once address himself to the special object of his mission.

Our special dispatch from Washington yesterday disclosed the fact, that Mr. Forney is not warm in his feelings towards the President. When one makes up his mind to quarrel with his patron or friend he generally gives some other reason than the true one. When, therefore, Mr. Forney causes it to be understood that he has "drawn off" because he could not advocate the acquisition of San Domingo or abuse Senator Sumner, we are entitled to believe or not. A more probable explanation is this: Mr. Forney wanted to get into the Cabinet, and in all manner of ways, with Cameron's aid, tried to get in, but every time failed. Either Gen. Grant would not or could not make a place for him,—at any rate, he did not; whereupon Forney pours his griefs into Mr. Sumner's ear, and grows virtuous on the San Domingo question. We cannot infer from our correspondent's dispatch a state of things at either end of Pennsylvania avenue specially happy or promising,—but this is the season of cloud and storm, to be succeeded by brighter skies and a better prospect.

In the great meetings in Great Britain and in this country called for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Pope and of organizing public sentiment against the Italian destroyers of his temporal power, the Irish element is very conspicuous. In fact, but for the Irish no such meetings would have been called, it is likely. Nothing but the hope of conciliating the Catholics of Ireland could have drawn from Mr. Gladstone the promise ascribed to him, of English interposition in behalf of His Holiness, and if the subject ever become involved in American politics, it will be effected by the devotion of the Irish Catholics of this country to the Romish See. This fervent devotion of the people of the Holy Isle to the Bishops of Rome, steadfast through so many ages, is a very remarkable fact. It proves beyond a doubt that the Irish are the most forgiving people in the world, as we may not for a moment suppose that they are of the sort of treatment their nation has received from some of those Bishops. It would be ridiculous even to suspect that millions of Irish Catholics are ignorant of the well known fact that their Holy Father, Hadrian the Fourth, solemnly gave his sanction to Henry the Second of England, to invade and subjugate their country. The statement is not strictly correct; Hadrian did not *give*, he *sold* his sanction. According to agreement between the King and the Pope, a tax was to be paid the Holy See on every Irish family. As the reader perceives on a little reflection, the Holy Father showed excellent shrewdness in making the bargain. If he had stipulated for a capitation, he would have lost on every person killed, whereas few families were likely to be exterminated. However, forgiveness is an evangelical virtue, and it would be very wrong to reproach a people for its exercise.

A Washington dispatch says:

> A letter received here to-day by a prominent government official, from a well known Pennsylvania politician, states that it is the determination of Cameron that no person shall be represented at all in the Cabinet of the future who is not in full accord on one who did not command the support of the entire Republican strength of the State, and also reiterating the statement already made in these columns that the friends of the Administration there was not the slightest cause for disaffection on account of the appointment of General Pleasanton instead of Mr. Douglass.

The "official" simply wrote the truth, and confirmed our own view of the Cabinet question as relating to Pennsylvania. The only feeling on the subject has been caused by the efforts of Mr. Cameron to "run" the administration for his own benefit; in reality, however, caring as little what happened to it afterwards as he would for the sucked orange he had thrown away. Mr. Cameron's attempt and the seeming success which for a time attended it, created a very natural alarm and has no doubt caused a good deal of mischief, to repair which will take time. We have more than once said that Cameron is not a true friend to General Grant or his administration. It is wholly impossible that he should be after what he has said of both, and after boasting about his plans to "catch General Grant." We repeat that the only feeling among Pennsylvania Republicans has been of apprehension lest Cameron's plans should in some measure be successful. And the reason for such a feeling is, Cameron is known to be selfish and unscrupulous in the extreme, his record of forty years being thoroughly bad. The alarm everywhere felt at the prospect of such an influence gaining the ascendancy in the administration was perfectly natural, and it was proof that the Republican masses of Pennsylvania properly esteemed virtue, public and private.

In Philadelphia, a few days ago, a new church was dedicated, which is spoken of as "the most elegant piece of church architecture in the city." "Built of white marble" "ornate Gothic style," "two great windows of carved stone tracery," "richly stained glass," "a tower and spire conscientiously carried out in white marble to the very apex, two hundred and thirty feet or more from the pavement," "the most charming sight on which the eye can rest;" such are a few only of the details of the description of the exterior of the edifice. The interior, we are informed is completed in corresponding style. Solid walnut, richly carved; the pulpit wrought in marble of different colors; a first class organ occupying the loft opposite the pulpit; two bronze statuettes occupying the opposite corner, each holding in uplifted arms a vase filled with fresh flowers at every service; these are some of the details regarding the inside of the new church. The fact which entitles the building to particular notice is the circumstance that it is a Methodist Church. It thus appears that the finest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in the State has been built by the religious denomination which formerly cherished extreme plainness in its places of worship as in most perfect accordance with the simplicity of its forms. Methodism does not undergo the change indicated by the erection of such houses of prayer without provoking earnest protest from its own members and unfavorable comment among outsiders. The protests, however, are certain to be uttered for the most part in vain, while the animadversions of people not directly interested seem often grounded in misapprehension. The great founder of Methodism saw nothing inconsistent with Christianity in the cathedrals of the English Church, with which he desired his followers to remain connected, and were he now alive and in Philadelphia, he would probably commend the zeal and liberality to which the fine church just finished owes its existence. Christians who live in fine houses splendidly furnished, are palpably inconsistent if they do not build fine churches. Besides, such churches are necessary to their own comfort, as worshipers. A very important consideration is also the educating, refining influences of tasteful architecture on the community. A congregation who build a beautiful church, do something to improve the taste and morals of residents and visitors, quite independently of the instruction imparted from its pulpit. Then, as mere ornaments of the city, increasing its attractiveness and promoting its honor, the more beautiful churches we can have the better, and those who build them are entitled to the thanks and praises of the public. For talk about money wasted, and about fine architecture being incompatible with piety, we have not much respect.

The defeat of the Republican candidate in the First Senatorial District of Philadelphia is, doubtless, to the Republicans generally, an unexpected event, attributable to special causes. It is intimated that the interference of Mr. Cameron was the fatal cause that kept Republicans from the polls. It is not difficult to understand that wherever the question of assisting in indorsing Mr. Cameron is presented, it must prove an element of discord and expose the party to defeat. It is high time for complete emancipation from the influence which relies for perpetuating itself, on buying up legislators by the wholesale—which thing Mr. Cameron has done whenever he has been elected to the Senate—on engineering politics so as to subordinate the general welfare, to the objects of the engineers, that permits no man to rise who will not fall obediently into line, that "cuts and dries" nominations, deals out as private property the honors and profits which elsewhere are openly contested for,—we say it is high time that this sort of thing was broken up, and if it became the question in the First District on Tuesday, we can readily understand why the Republican candidate was defeated. We want, however, to know more on the subject. Philadelphia ways—and we might say means, also—are very peculiar in political matters, and although we knew very well what the result ought to be, and roughly pronounced that the party may; but of the latter fears are expressed. Napoleon is willing; Bismarck is willing, despite his feud with the Crown Prince, who also favors it. This plan would make France "second fiddle" to Prussia.

That Frederick the Great was none too honest in his dealings with foreign nations no one will assert. That he was a wise statesman no one will deny. That he used means by which Prussia was made wealthy, prosperous and great, history amply proves. How did he this? He laid down as axioms: No nation can possess wealth, to any degree, without manufactures. No nation can succeed in manufactures without protection. And he *did* protect in every manner possible. He "prohibited" articles which Prussia could make. He gave rewards to individual artisans of skill. He encouraged the immigration of cunning operatives from other lands. He awarded bonuses to capitalists who would invest in manufacturing establishments. He granted certain immunities to cities, towns or villages whose citizens would throw the shuttle, "puddle" the furnace, and clank the hammer. He exempted from military duty whole districts of busy workers, proud though he was of full battalions. In the space of two years he gave more than 200,000 crowns from his own pocket to various manufacturing companies, corporations and communities. By these means he built up a diversifying production, kept his means at home and brought more employment to his people although engaged in the most depopulating wars of modern times, and laid the foundations to a power which has just now overturned the mighty France.

The rumor has some way crept about that King William and Bismarck will support and sustain the Pope? Now what conceivable motive could they have in so doing? Although their protestantic dislike of religion might have but *little* influence on their political course, yet would there be *some* pressure. They have no object to gain by breaking with their former ally, Victor Emanuel and Italy, any more than by taking the Pope into their car of triumph. By so doing they would throw Italy into the arms of Austria when the latter attempts to wipe out Sadowa. Again, they are now fighting "to the death" that very power which so long nourished the rotten sore on Italy's vitals, which after fostering for centuries and throwing off an odor that filled the world with stench, was but the other day prodded by an Italian bayonet, that Italy might again recover from her deathly sickness. They may support him, but why they should has not yet transpired, and can not be conjectured.

From a report of the lumber trade in the Detroit *Tribune*, we clip the following:

> The difficulties and expense attending logging operations are annually increasing. In the woods, hauls are getting longer. New roads have to be cut and improved to reach the timber back from the water courses, and even then only small, scrawling can be reached, where the rise of water that will float them to larger ones is very uncertain, and so late that it is frequently one or two seasons before they can all be got down.
>
> Now what do these facts point to but the rapid diminution, leading to the absolute destruction, of our great pine forests in the northwest? Unless some means be taken for planting and raising trees we shall, in a few more decades, be compelled to import or use building material beside wood. Timber can be raised on any of our *cultivated* prairies, and, when kept thinned out grows, with an unprecedented rapidity, and the trees are of unusual magnitude.
>
> All signs seem to favor the theory that provisions are really scarce in Paris, according to the contrary notwithstanding. A few days past we published a note in which was mentioned that vegetables were being gathered outside the walls—that men and women had been fired into while so doing; that dogs and cats were read y eaten; and now we have reliable advices that, as far back as the 21st ultimo, a large body of Parisians, some very fashionably and well dressed, came forth under the protection of a strong force, and began digging potatoes as a harvest between the lines. Fashionables will not "root" unless they fear to "die," or not as long as they can buy. It is but just to say that they were permitted by the Prussians to continue their porcine-like labors.
>
> As in 1862 there was a race twixt Lee and Pope, to see which should reach Washington first (so Orpheus C. Kerr said), so is there now a strife between Mannteufel and Faidherbe to be the first before Paris. Faidherbe, with the army of the north, desires to strike the German besiegers at their weakest point (St. Denis); the partial investment of Havre presented him a chance; away he goes; Manuteufel follows; and now it is "quick, Jack, the pitchfork, and the basement of the army of the Loire is repeated, and, since the Germans have the "best bottom," Manuteufel will more than likely interpose his solid rank and file ere the Frenchman can win the goal.
>
> Some of the leading journals are agitating the question of furnishing intoxicating liquor on New Year's callers. Since it is for mothers and daughters to decide, the question should not be long an open one. We presume it is a fact that the seeds whereof a distinct and no meager crop of drunkards is the product, are planted every year by these calls. While it is the season for "swearing off" by some, it is the moment of departure by others. Among the many good resolutions of the period, we hope will be included one by those who have the management of the question to banish whatever will intoxicate from the entertainment given to New Year's callers.

The Commercial.

[From the Erie Dispatch of Tuesday.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial appeared in a new dress throughout yesterday morning, and availed itself of the occasion to say to the public that "at no time has the patronage of the paper been as large or the business so satisfactory as at present." A whole army of minor journals in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia will say, Amen! Sometimes erratic in party politics, too prone to regard the world where Senator Cameron and Representative Negley are allowed to live as all a dreary waste,—yet tantrums, oddities and all, the Commercial is the best newspaper of the State. Hats off, then, our lips; in the interest of enterprising journalism, may the Commercial, indeed, "live long and prosper."

[From the Harrisburg State Journal.]

One of the most complete and gratifying successes in journalism, recently made in this State, is the Pittsburgh Commercial. It is out in a new dress, comely and appropriate.

[From the Erie Republican.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial appeared on Monday morning in an entire new dress. In announcing the fact the paper says that at no time has the patronage of the paper been so large or the business in every respect so satisfactory as at present—a fact we are glad to record, for the Commercial is a model journal in every respect, and as a newspapers has no superior in the country.

In the Common Pleas Court at Philadelphia Judge Ludlow has sustained the constitutionality of the act of April 28, 1868, which provides for the regulation of streets, according to the contour of irredeemable ground rents in certain cases. The exception filed, assigned three reasons against the constitutionality of the act, as follows: First, because the act usurps the power of the courts by compelling the jury not to decide a cause in a particular way. Second, because the act impairs the obligation of contracts. And lastly, because it deprives the parties of their right of trial by jury.

The Court held, however, that the first two points were substantially decided in favor of the act in the case of Korn *vs.* Browne, as, although that decision was upon the constitutionality of the act of 1836, the principles announced rule that case. As to the third point, it was held that nothing in the words of the act prohibited trial by jury; and also, that: "The Courts of Common Pleas are, by the constitution and laws, vested with ample equity powers, and the relief prayed for in this petition is emphatically one of an equitable nature; the act does not specify upon which side of the court the petition shall be filed, but as the case is analogous to a numerous class of cases in which relief can alone be granted in equity, we see no reason why it should not be treated like an equity suit."

The business men who have invested thousands of their capital in the shoe manufacture in this country, and the thousands of workmen they employ in it, have no reason to be pleased with this item telegraphed from New York to a "Revenue Reform" organ:

> "Arrangements have been made here to take advantage of the cheap labor in Europe in the manufacture of American shoes. Samples of brogans, such as are usually made in Massachusetts for Southern and Western trade, were sent to Vienna several weeks ago for estimates. Brogans like them, and made in Vienna of a better quality, are offered, and contracts have been made, with duties paid, from 20 to 25 cents less per pair than Massachusetts figures. Two prominent firms in the shoe trade are arranging for supplies from Vienna, and they predict that the movement will soon become considerable change in the business, and create much excitement in Massachusetts."

Please to notice that it is "Austrian cheap labor" that is the chief inducement. Couldn't the "Revenue Reformers" bring in here some of their cheap talk about "making the rich richer and the poor poorer." The opportunity is a good one to read a lecture on the wrongs imposed by Protection on labor.

The profitableness of the Atlantic cable to the owners of the stock will be undoubted when it is known that the dispatches sent by it, not only alone, counting in those of the Associated Press and the special dispatches of individual journals during the past six months, have paid the company interest at the rate of 13 per cent. upon the present cost of laying a cable. There can be no doubt that half a dozen cables would make money. That capital should be found in abundance to lay more cables is not at all surprising. It is evident that we are only in the stage of infancy, not only as to the amount of business by cables, but in the construction and laying of them.

SMALL NOTES.

In this age of wars, complications and underhand intrigungs, one is not surprised to be informed by a correspondent, a gentleman moving in the highest ranks of Westphalian society, that secret negotiations are progressing tending to the solution of the much debated Franco-German question. We would say nothing of the matter did it not seem to bear the physiognomy of truth; did not the political phenomena of the day appear to indicate such a clearing up, and did not the running hither and thither of certain important personages mean more than mere sympathetic visits of condolence or etiquetical "call"-returnings. Here is the way things are put in motion: A proposition was made through Count von B——— by the Westphalian government. Count Gl——— sounded the Queen of England, and having found her favorable, induced her to use her influence with the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, to induce them to favor the plan. A Parisian dressmaker in England was sent to Eugenie who was content; so a well known American banker was employed as an intermediary between the Empress and the German authorities. He secured another American, known as a journalist, as a confidential messenger to Cassel for the purpose of bringing the matter to a conclusion. Now what is the proposition? Simply that the Crown Prince shall to be recognized as the ruler of France by Prussia, England and Russia, his father abdicating and his mother taking rank as regent until 1874. Peace is to be made between France and Prussia, and the forfications of Toul, Metz and Verdun to be razed, Luxembourg, to Prussia; Lorraine, to France, and Alsace—this is the strangest part—is to be declared a free German State under Princess Charlotte of Prussia, as Grand Duchess, and the young Grand Duchess to be betrothed to "Napoleon IV." But since Alsace would thus gravitate toward France, this condition is appended: That on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince, which is to occur in 1875, the people of Alsace will be called to vote either for complete reannexation to France or for a separate administration under a cousine-ianne with Prussia, but with a protectorate of the rights of the Grand Duchess and Empress vested in the imperial crown of Germany. Such is the skeleton of the plan, as discovered by a gentleman visiting Wilhelmshohe. He thinks the French must accept, the Germans will gain the first step in unity; but of the latter fears are expressed. Napoleon is willing; Bismarck is willing, despite his feud with the Crown Prince, who also favors it. This plan would make France "second fiddle" to Prussia.

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> The difficulties and expense attending logging operations are annually increasing. In the woods, hauls are getting longer. New roads have to be cut and improved to reach the timber back from the water courses, and even then only small, scrawling can be reached, where the rise of water that will float them to larger ones is very uncertain, and so late that it is frequently one or two seasons before they can all be got down.
>
> Now what do these facts point to but the rapid diminution, leading to the absolute destruction, of our great pine forests in the northwest? Unless some means be taken for planting and raising trees we shall, in a few more decades, be compelled to import or use building material beside wood. Timber can be raised on any of our *cultivated* prairies, and, when kept thinned out grows, with an unprecedented rapidity, and the trees are of unusual magnitude.
>
> All signs seem to favor the theory that provisions are really scarce in Paris, according to the contrary notwithstanding. A few days past we published a note in which was mentioned that vegetables were being gathered outside the walls—that men and women had been fired into while so doing; that dogs and cats were read y eaten; and now we have reliable advices that, as far back as the 21st ultimo, a large body of Parisians, some very fashionably and well dressed, came forth under the protection of a strong force, and began digging potatoes as a harvest between the lines. Fashionables will not "root" unless they fear to "die," or not as long as they can buy. It is but just to say that they were permitted by the Prussians to continue their porcine-like labors.
>
> As in 1862 there was a race twixt Lee and Pope, to see which should reach Washington first (so Orpheus C. Kerr said), so is there now a strife between Mannteufel and Faidherbe to be the first before Paris. Faidherbe, with the army of the north, desires to strike the German besiegers at their weakest point (St. Denis); the partial investment of Havre presented him a chance; away he goes; Mannteufel follows; and now it is "quick, Jack, the pitchfork, and the basement of the army of the Loire is repeated, and, since the Germans have the "best bottom," Mannteufel will more than likely interpose his solid rank and file ere the Frenchman can win the goal.
>
> Some of the leading journals are agitating the question of furnishing intoxicating liquor on New Year's callers. Since it is for mothers and daughters to decide, the question should not be long an open one. We presume it is a fact that the seeds whereof a distinct and no meager crop of drunkards is the product, are planted every year by these calls. While it is the season for "swearing off" by some, it is the moment of departure by others. Among the many good resolutions of the period, we hope will be included one by those who have the management of the question to banish whatever will intoxicate from the entertainment given to New Year's callers.

The Commercial.

[From the Erie Dispatch of Tuesday.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial appeared in a new dress throughout yesterday morning, and availed itself of the occasion to say to the public that "at no time has the patronage of the paper been as large or the business so satisfactory as at present." A whole army of minor journals in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia will say, Amen! Sometimes erratic in party politics, too prone to regard the world where Senator Cameron and Representative Negley are allowed to live as all a dreary waste,—yet tantrums, oddities and all, the Commercial is the best newspaper of the State. Hats off, then, our lips; in the interest of enterprising journalism, may the Commercial, indeed, "live long and prosper."

[From the Harrisburg State Journal.]

One of the most complete and gratifying successes in journalism, recently made in this State, is the Pittsburgh Commercial. It is out in a new dress, comely and appropriate.

[From the Erie Republican.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial appeared on Monday morning in an entire new dress. In announcing the fact the paper says that at no time has the patronage of the paper been so large or the business in every respect so satisfactory as at present—a fact we are glad to record, for the Commercial is a model journal in every respect, and as a newspapers has no superior in the country.

In the Common Pleas Court at Philadelphia Judge Ludlow has sustained the constitutionality of the act of April 28, 1868, which provides for the regulation of streets, according to the contour of irredeemable ground rents in certain cases. The exception filed, assigned three reasons against the constitutionality of the act, as follows: First, because the act usurps the power of the courts by compelling the jury not to decide a cause in a particular way. Second, because the act impairs the obligation of contracts. And lastly, because it deprives the parties of their right of trial by jury.

The Court held, however, that the first two points were substantially decided in favor of the act in the case of Korn *vs.* Browne, as, although that decision was upon the constitutionality of the act of 1836, the principles announced rule that case. As to the third point, it was held that nothing in the words of the act prohibited trial by jury; and also, that: "The Courts of Common Pleas are, by the constitution and laws, vested with ample equity powers, and the relief prayed for in this petition is emphatically one of an equitable nature; the act does not specify upon which side of the court the petition shall be filed, but as the case is analogous to a numerous class of cases in which relief can alone be granted in equity, we see no reason why it should not be treated like an equity suit."

The business men who have invested thousands of their capital in the shoe manufacture in this country, and the thousands of workmen they employ in it, have no reason to be pleased with this item telegraphed from New York to a "Revenue Reform" organ:

> "Arrangements have been made here to take advantage of the cheap labor in Europe in the manufacture of American shoes. Samples of brogans, such as are usually made in Massachusetts for Southern and Western trade, were sent to Vienna several weeks ago for estimates. Brogans like them, and made in Vienna of a better quality, are offered, and contracts have been made, with duties paid, from 20 to 25 cents less per pair than Massachusetts figures. Two prominent firms in the shoe trade are arranging for supplies from Vienna, and they predict that the movement will soon become considerable change in the business, and create much excitement in Massachusetts."

Please to notice that it is "Austrian cheap labor" that is the chief inducement. Couldn't the "Revenue Reformers" bring in here some of their cheap talk about "making the rich richer and the poor poorer." The opertunity is a good one to read a lecture on the wrongs imposed by Protection on labor.

The profitableness of the Atlantic cable to the owners of the stock will be undoubted when it is known that the dispatches sent by it, not only alone, counting in those of the Associated Press and the special dispatches of individual journals during the past six months, have paid the company interest at the rate of 13 per cent. upon the present cost of laying a cable. There can be no doubt that half a dozen cables would make money. That capital should be found in abundance to lay more cables is not at all surprising. It is evident that we are only in the stage of infancy, not only as to the amount of business by cables, but in the construction and laying of them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The demand for fu[illegible] has not increased with the increase of population and wealth, and dealers are obliged to create an artificial demand by changing the fads and material which our fashionable people will purchase each season. Seal-skins, which are produced in immense numbers annually, are the style this year and command high prices. Very few are worn of the natural color, but are sent abroad to be dyed—one concern alone knowing the secret of imparting the desired shade which will wear without fading. Sables, which have held the ground so long and so well, are becoming somewhat scarce and dear, and are in consequence very little worn. The trade in fine furs is a decided increase over last year's business.

The Agricultural Bureau now estimates this year's cotton crop at 3,500,000 bales, and it is eighteen per cent. better in quality than last year's crop. The increase in sugar cane over last year is estimated at thirty per cent. in Louisiana. A similar rate is returned for Texas, and some advance has been made in Georgia and Florida. So much cane is annually used as plant cane, in extending the acreage, that the product of sugar and molasses does not represent the real increase in cane growing.

The New York police are not above reproach. Where one is arraigned at least ten escape, yet forty-three of them were before the Commissioners on Monday for various offenses in office.

A traveling doctor in Mitchell county, Iowa, performed the operation of tapping for ovarian dropsy, leaving the patient to die, within forty-eight hours, from shock and hemorrhage. He removed a tumor in the neck of another person, and departed, allowing the patient to bleed to death.

Gambling is practiced all over New York city. The colored people "play policy," and the gentry play at faro, while the middle class try "keno" and other exciting games. Lottery tickets are articles of staple trade. There are $100,000 worth sold every week, and the demand for them may be judged by the fact that one of the recent bank defaulters confessed that he had expended $100 per day in this manner for a number of years, without ever having drawn a considerable prize.

The Toronto *Globe* is said to be the most extensive newspaper establishment, outside of New York, in America. They have one night-press and three four-cylinder press for newspapers, and claim a daily circulation of 28,000 copies.

Hereafter in the examination for the Woolsey Scholarship at Yale, candidates will be given a passage from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," to turn into Attic Greek.

The New York *Evening Post* says that the new sedative, hydrate of chloral, is likely to result mischievously. It is said to form a compound with the seeds of the blood, thus diminishing its coagulability. Hence the continuous administration of the drug tends to produce decomposition of the blood, so that in case of a wound or open blood vessel the hemorrhage would be very difficult to arrest.

One Cliff insured his life, the policy containing a clause that it was void "in case the insured should die by his own hands, or in consequence of a duel, or by reason of intemperance by the use of intoxicating liquors, or by the hands of justice, or in the known violation of the laws of the United States, or of the United States, or of the said provinces, or any other country." The premium was regularly paid up to the time of the death of Cliff. Cliff had a claim against one Lee, and on meeting him in the street in a town in Louisiana, requested payment. Mr. Lee was refused and Cliff undertook to unhitch Lee's horses from the wagon, when the latter shot him. Action was brought to recover on the policy, but the company's counsel argued, on this state of facts, that the death of Cliff was in the known violation of the laws of that State in which the parties were at the time, and therefore the policy was void. The New York Supreme Court has sustained the company.

The official reports for the past year show an increase in number of the merchant marine in Philadelphia to the extent of 827 vessels, and an increase in the tonnage to the amount of 79,292 tons. The whole number of vessels entered was 2,464, the tonnage being 290,069 tons.

The Lake Superior mines have produced about 12,000 tons of copper this year.

The Fenian arms captured in Detroit were originally United States muskets, converted into needle guns in the armory of the Fenian Brotherhood, and will be fired twenty times per minute. The advantage in the weapons is the result of an invention by a Fenian, the patent for which is solely controlled by that organization.

The Michigan State Salt Inspector reports the product of the Saginaw region for 1870 as 6,372,726 bushels, 569,688. A number of new wells have been put down, in the hope of finding brine in paying quantities to manufacture into salt, but no new works have been reported as being in operation.

The New York *Mail* says the progress of American art culture began forty years ago, and gives the following view of the present state of affairs in that city as a gratifying exhibit: To-day we have an Academy which is more thoroughly alive to its duties. In it we have exhibitions which grow more worthy each year, and its next representative one will be free to the people. In it we have schools well attended by earnest, industrious students, and here, this present season, one of the first lecturers on anatomical drawing in the world—Dr. Rimmer—is delivering a series of twenty-five lectures, which are free to the students of the Academy. We can now boast not less than ten good private collections of art in the city, and the possession here and there by wealthy individuals of several hundred of the finest examples of modern art. We have half a dozen public galleries, owned by dealers, which from time to time important foreign works are exhibited, and pounce into the possession of the country, and where our artists find the aid which they need to bring purchasers to their pictures.

Last Saturday evening Diamond Reef, New York Harbor, was to be blasted with nitro-glycerine, but six hundred pounds more was provided than was necessary, and the workmen, being afraid of it, had it put in a small boat and towed after them. The vessel that was passing Hudson avenue ferry passed them, and very near the small boat, which would have blown all the passengers into "kingdom come" had the vessels happened to collide.

Because a single company has a five years' monopoly of the right to ship wood on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, other wood dealers along the line complain.

A colored mail carrier in Virginia was recently well soaked by a man for kicking his dog. "Look a here, massey," said he, "you'd better be keerful how you shakes dis chile, cos when you shakes me you shakes de whole of de United States; I carries de mails."

Eight American newspapers have died in the Pacific coast in 1870, and there is not yet full.

Fifty-nine newspapers have died in the Pacific coast in 1870, and there is not yet full.

Eight American dry goods houses make a specialty of dealing in proprietary, "patent," medicines, having an annual trade of $7,000,000. John F. Henry, of New York, successor to Demas Barnes & Co., leads the list with $1,000,000. Thirty-eight preparations are advertised in the Cincinnati directory, ranging from $50,000 to $900,000, besides multitudes of others of less amount. Is it any wonder that the American people is not healthy, while consuming such a mess of stuff?

The Superior *Times* chronicles a new and rich discovery of silver some twenty miles distant from the former island of silver, and on the north shore of Thunder bay, near the mouth of McKenzie's river.

The masculine voters in London were actually "left out in the cold," so great was the crowd of the fair citizens in their extensive winter costumes.

Sheboygan, Wis., claims a five year old child that writes poetry. A small funeral will soon be in order there.

The firms in the lumber business in and about Eau Claire, Wis., will employ 3,000 men and 100 teams this winter.

One C. O. Hershman, who has been arrested for fraud, writes to the Newark *Courier* he has never been guilty of anything worse than "cutting a hole" out paying for them at time of "purchise," and that all "conserned" in his arrest are held to a strict "accountibility." He has been principal of a seminary twenty-three years.

WONDERFUL SURGERY.

Curing Cancer by Cutting Out a Man's Jaw and Cauterizing the Base of His Skull.

Some surgeons of Toronto have been exhibiting the marvels of science, in an operation upon a man afflicted with a cancer situated in the left upper jaw, reaching to the back of the eye, which was protruding outward, and even eating into the brain. In reference to this account from the Toronto *Leader*, it is scarcely necessary to say the patient was under the influence of chloroform:

> An incision was made in the center of the upper lip, as high as the nostril; thence along the opening of the nostril and upward along the furrow, where the nose joins the cheek; thence along the lower eyelid to the cheek bone, and thence half way to the ear, from which point the skin was carefully dissected down to the corner of the mouth. The other soft parts were then divided, and by the use of the saw the bone was cut through at the roof of the mouth, where the bone joins that on the opposite side. The bone between the nose and the eye was separated in the same manner, and the whole bone, embracing the upper jaw, including the teeth and the roof of the eyehold, was then entirely removed. It was now discovered, as expected, that the base of the skull was extensively involved in disease. The cancer was then applied to the parts not removable by the operation, and the skin stitched neatly back to its proper place. The patient took, of course, a large quantity of blood, but there is every probability of his ultimate recovery. The disease may appear hereafter, as it is at present striking toward the brain. A similar operation was performed about nine years ago at the hospital in Dublin, upon a man named Vanlooviian, a resident of the county of Grey, and he left the hospital three weeks afterward quite recovered, to live during seven weeks in perfect health, but fearing a reappearance of the disease; it was found to be merely an abscess which had formed on the parts operated on, and which disappeared in a few days."

ALMOST A POPE.

Extraordinary Powers Conferred Upon Cardinal Cullen.

A Dublin letter, of December 21, to the New York *Herald*, says: "It is not yet known outside ecclesiastical circles that Cardinal Cullen is now armed by the Pope of the Western Church. The Pope, being at present unable to discharge the duties of his office, has delegated to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin the power of appointing all the English-speaking bishops of the Church. This includes Ireland, England, America, Australia, India and several other parts of the world. No one will doubt after this that Cardinal Cullen is all-powerful at Rome. The extraordinary confidence reposed in him by the Pontiff, and the attachment which the French people will learn with satisfaction that the Pope is taking steps to recognize their fidelity and attachment to him. There are many ecclesiastics here, high in authority, who think that this appointment foreshadows the elevation of Cardinal Cullen to the Papacy itself."

In the case of Gray *vs.* the Chicago, Iowa and Galena Railroad, already mentioned as pending in the United States Supreme Court, the Court has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court for Iowa. That decided that the action of Congress in making the bridge in question a port route, concluded the suit by legalizing the bridge, and the plaintiff loses his suit to restrain the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, on the allegation that it would obstruct navigation and become a nuisance. Upon the same principle, the act in the Wheeling bridge case stayed the execution of the decree directing its abatement.

The House Military Committee by agreeing not to do anything with the Senate bill for extending until July 1, 1871, the time for mustering out supernumerary army officers, kills it. Accordingly before New Year's about one hundred and thirty officers mostly captains and lieutenants, will have to take their year's extra pay and go out into civil life. The committee thought, it is said, that so long as these men will have to go, it will be kindness to put them out of suspense—and the army—at once, so that they may arrange for for other modes of life. Congress has rarely been so considerate.

PERSONAL.

The South Carolina Legislature has impeached Judge T. O. P. Vernon, Republican, of the Seventh Circuit, and the Charleston *Courier* says his offense is that he held the scales of justice with even hand, and recognized upon the bench no distinction as to Confederates, or Federals, or as to persons.

It is reported that Colonel John R. Popham, member of the Virginia House from Bath and Highland counties, will be appointed Governor of Idaho.

Mr. Joby, the latest convert to Canadian independence, is a valuable acquisition to that party. In the Dominion House he is leader of the Quebec opposition. By birth a French Canadian, he is one of the most fluent of English speakers; a Protestant in religion, he is clear of all the trammels of priestly influence, yet nevertheless exercises no small influence on the minds of his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. He is one Quebec's most most enterprising public men, and has done more to aid railway enterprise near "the ancient capital" than any other man in the province. His fortune is reported to be large, and hitherto he has been one of the ultra-loyal.

Governor Holden was impeached on Wednesday, professed religion on Friday and baptized on Saturday, in the Baptist Church, at Raleigh, N. C.

Attorney General Akerman, they say, says he leaves Washington this time because his health and his inclination demand that he shall rest at least twenty miles away from a telegraph office.

Washington society will miss the elegant dinners and charming receptions at the residence of Senator Sprague this winter, as Mrs. Sprague will reside with the family of Chief Justice Chase, in New York city, and will be in the city very little during the present session of Congress.

Lawrence P. Barrett will act *De Mauves* in the representation of "Richelieu" at Booth's Theater.

A correspondent went to Greenville to see Andrew Johnson, and found him in Brown's store, sitting by the stove. And when a country woman with several ragged little boys came in to trade and were waited upon by Brown and young Johnson, the correspondent cries out: "Here was a picture worthy of being represented on canvas, would astonish the good people of England, who draw such fine distinctions in blood. Here was the son and son-in-law of a President of the United States with their sleeves rolled up, counting eggs, weighing butter, and giving in exchange coffee and calico." "His Accidency," as they used to call A. J., has his vengeance in calling Grant "an accident of an accident," whose measure is no state paper. His office is literally crowded with maps, books, newspaper files, pamphlets and letters, and his collections are asserted to be the completest history of the last ten years in any one man's possession. This habit of saving up old documents began years ago, and he complains that the robels carried off many of such treasures for him, but the loss of nothing is so regretted as that of his old tailor shears and the sign "A. Johnson, Tailor."

Colonel John Forsythe, of the Mobile *Register*, is to edit the new Democratic daily at Louisville, upon ultra Southern principles.

A private letter from Frederick Hudson denies the report that he has again become managing editor of the New York *Herald*. He says he will never do so.

Chief Justice Drake, of the Court of Claims, is a Presbyterian elder, and was a delegate in the New York General Assembly of May, 1869, and in the one here in November, 1869.

Wm. B. West, late United States Consul at Dublin, during three years from September 18, 1867, was busy caring for the American Fenians in Ireland, necessitating a correspondence which, in dispatches to the Secretary of State at Washington, and to the United States Minister in London, numbered 406; to Irish officials, 540; and to the prisoners 610 letters, making up 1,429 which, when published by order of Congress, formed two big volumes. To copy, sort, and add in the general increase of business, M

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 21, 1870.

Whatever change in the local money market noticed to-day indicated greater stringency. There is almost a halt in discounting by banks and discount houses generally, and added to this a very great scarcity of currency. As high as ¾ premium per thousand has been paid, the price it costs to express it from New York. Brokers are loth to cash checks for large amounts at their counters, which in some cases puts them to inconvenience. They much prefer to take their chances through the Clearing House.

The business of late in local stocks has been so uniform in transactions that it is exceedingly difficult to give correct quotations. It is generally remarked that prices are well maintained. Allegheny Valley Bonds are somewhat stronger. Some few small lots are offered at about 92, but the large holders are not inclined to sell, not knowing what to re-invest in.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	107¼	107¼	107¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	107¼	107¼	107¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	107½	107½	107¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold			110¾
United States 6s of 1881			113
United States 5-20s of 1862			107¼
United States 5-20s of 1864			107¼
United States 5-20s of 1865			107¼
United States 10-40s			106½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865			109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867			109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868			110¼
Union Pacific Railroad			82½
Central Pacific Railroad			89
Currency Pacifics			110

—The following statement from the Chicago *Tribune* may be of some interest to the holders of the Northwest stocks in this city: The telegraphic rumor this morning that a Chicago National Bank official, "who is largely interested in one of the Wall street stock-jobbing pools," is down here, threatening to "resort to the courts to have his interest in the 'pool' closed out, so as to get rid of his liabilities for further losses by the 'pool,'" became the topic of comment in financial circles. Who can it be? was asked here and there. Many were inclined to discredit the rumor altogether; many others shook their heads and looked wise, but nevertheless, were found to be full of emptiness, and only made wild guesses at parties who have no connection with the transaction. The rumor, however, is founded on facts, and to make the connection of some of the Chicago national banks with a stock-jobbing pool intelligible to the reader, it is necessary to go back to the history of the last decade of the Northwestern Railroad Company. It will be remembered that a year ago Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was President of that company, and its roads were being managed, not only in the interest of Milwaukee, but in the interest of the "St. Paul ring" in that city. It was also believed, were preparing to consolidate it with the Milwaukee and St. Paul. This project, in addition to this management originated the scheme of getting control of the stock, through John F. Tracy, of the Rock Island Road, President, securing a better management of the company's roads, which, it was thought, together with some new and important extensions of the company's roads toward Minnesota, would increase the value of the stock so that the "pool" who should go in to buy up the stock and control the road could sell out at a profit. It was thought that the "pool" would have to hold about $20,000,000 of the stock to effect their purpose, and that as this $20,000,000 stock could be carried on a margin of 10 per cent. $2,000,000 of cash would be required. A good many capitalists of a speculative disposition in this city thought there was legitimate ground enough for an advance in the stock to induce them to take a share in the "pool." There were also some other interests that might be served by a change in the management of the company. It had been observed that was known to average about $200,000 now kept at the First and the Second National Banks. The securing of this account was a desirable thing to any bank, and at least two bank Presidents were induced to take an interest in the "pool," with the understanding that they were to have the company's account if Mr. Tracy was successful, and with the bankers probably thought it a good speculation for themselves personally, their respective banks were to have no other benefit from it than the securing of the accounts. The organization of the "pool" was begun early in the present year, about $700,000 of the $2,000,000 thought to be necessary was raised in this city, a large number of speculators being interested in it, among others, the "elevator ring" commonly supposed to be represented by Hiram Wheeler and a few others, who wished to influence the management of the Northwestern Company in the delivery of grain to their elevators to the exclusion of all others. The opposition, as previously stated, is believed to have been as follows: to buy up the stock, elect a new Board of Directors, cut down the expenses of the roads, adopt the policy of new and important connections in Wisconsin and Minnesota, influence the management of the company in connection with the elevators and banks as above mentioned, run the stock down to par and gradually work it off into the holdings of the public. The latter part of the scheme has been carried out *except the running up the price and the selling it out.* This very important finale seems to "hang fire." The Tracy ring, some bitter enemies in Wall and Broad streets, made by the unexpected issue of Rock Island stock last summer. These formed a bear clique, whose most prominent representatives are Rufus Hatch & Co. By the operations of the bear clique, the stock was depressed considerably, and the "pool" has been unable to sell out. As soon as this has been started, whether having any foundation in fact, or whether only as a device of the enemy, is not known—that the New York wing of the "pool," finding that the Chicago wing was determined to get out, and that they (the New Yorkers) would have to hold the stock, have been busily and individually selling the stock down so as to take the lowest price possible; hence the demand of the latter for a settlement by a general division of the stock before further losses are made by the bears, while they are in it. If this story be true, there is really no bull clique in the stock except the Chicago party, who don't feel bullish enough to hold on, and the finale may be that those who are selling the market down may get "beaten" worse by the natural reaction than they expect to "scoop" the Chicago party. But, however this may turn out, the minority of the "pool" who are now in, and three-fourths of whom are New Yorkers, will be obliged to continue in, and hold the stock and *bring* their capital to its support, for the simple reason that the latter so much that it cannot be worked off without breaking down the price and resulting in a great loss. If the Northwestern Company can show conclusively that their roads are better managed than a year ago, that their operating expenses have been largely cut down under Mr. Tracy's management (which is believed to be the case), that their recent semi-annual cash dividend was declared out of legitimate profits, and their connection at Winona and other places in the Northwest are being pushed forward in good faith, and that the statements to the contrary published in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and the New York *World* were incorrect, and made only in the interest of the bears, —if these things can be shown, the stock of the Northwestern is worth par, because any legitimate 10 per cent. stock is worth at least par.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 21, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	91	91
Do. Scrip	87	87½	87½	87	87½	87½
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	96¾	96¾	97	97	97¼	97
Harlem			118		118	
Mich. Cent.	91	91	91	90¾	91	91
Lake Shore			104		103½	
Illinois Cent.			139	139½	139½	140
Cleve. & Pitts.			90½	90½	90½	90½
C. & A.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	70
Do. pref.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Pac. Mail	54¾	54¾	54¾	54	53¾	53¾
Tol. & Wabash	49	49	49	48¾	48¾	48¾
Do. pref.					98½	
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chic. & Alton			114		114	
Do. pref.						
P. Ft. W. & Chic.			118		118	
N. Central			101		100	
Canton			62		64½	
W. U. Tel.			45¾		45¾	
Quicksilver			3½		3½	
Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40	40¼	40¼
Adams Ex.			64½		64½	
Wells, F. Ex.			64½		64½	
American Ex.			64		64	
U. S. Ex.			46		46	
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90½	91¼	¾	
Do. Scrip	87½	87½		¼
Erie	26¾	26¾		
Reading	96¾	96¾	¼	
Harlem	120	120		
Illinois Central	135½	135½		
Lake Shore	91¼	91¼		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	103¼	103¼		
Chicago & Northwestern	69¾	69¾		
Do. preferred	80¾	81¼	¾	
Rock Island	104	104		
St. Paul	65	65¼	¼	
Do. preferred	79¼	79¾	¼	
Toledo & Wabash	49¾	49¾		
Do. preferred	69	69¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	94¼	93¾		¼
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	27½	¼	
Pacific Mail	39¾	40¼	¼	
Adams Express	64¾	64¾		
Gold	110¾	110¾	¼	

*Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29¼
Lehigh Navigation	33¾
Catawissa preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	54½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	97¾

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad during the first week in December:

1870	$54,659
1869	41,337
Increase	$13,322

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870.

REMARKS—The market generally has presented nothing very new or important. There was a fair demand for the leading articles. Nothing new in regard to prices. We have but few changes to note, and these will be found under their appropriate heads. Activity is not expected during the present month, as the new tariff will go into operation on the first, by which important changes will be made in various imported articles, all of which will affect the value of consumers. In consequence of these important changes business will be confined to the actual wants of the trade; afterwards we may look for unusual activity in most departments. Flour—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales were to a moderate extent at current prices. Produce—The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks. They will be found reliable:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,745	5,447	10,192
Apples, bbls	678	718	1,396
Cheese, boxes	1,348	1,570	2,918
Corn, sacks	4,387	5,999	10,386
Wheat, sacks	3,783	5,413	9,196
Barley, sacks	3,397	8,711	12,098
Rye, sacks	1,242	739	1,981
Oats, sacks	4,342	4,987	8,329
Butter, packages	317	421	738
Bulk meats, lbs	17,500	8,1[illegible]	25,800
Bacon, tierces	71	175	246
Dressed hogs, head		696	696

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The receipts continue liberal, the supply in the market sufficient for all manufacturing purposes. We are reported sales of pearls at 5¾@6c.; common 4¾ ₡ cent. 3¾c.; potash 7@7¼ ₡ pearls 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have increased and prices have declined; we are reported sales in a regular way at 60@70c ₡ gallon.

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The receipts have fallen off since our last. 65 barrels were received. We can report sales common to fair at $2 50 ₡ 00; choice lots $3 25@3 50 ₡ barrel.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. ₡ lb.

BLOOM COKE—Supply light; sales at 3c. delivered.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ₡ bushel, as per quality.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales reported at 36@38c. ₡ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $5 25@3 50 ₡ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ₡ bbl.

BUTTER—The market was dull but no lower. The receipts were 425 packages, the principal demand was for choice roll for table use. The current rates were as follows: Firkin and tub stock ranges from 18 to 25c. ₡ lb.

BULK MEATS—We can report fair receipts since our last; 1,612 pieces were received; prices are unchanged.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₡ doz.; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6 ₡ doz.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9 @ 9 50 ₡ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c.; star, full weight, 20c.; short weight, 17c.; stearine 18@19c ₡ lb.

CIDER—Market well supplied. Prices are without change. Sales at $4 50@5 00 ₡ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at $3 75@4 00 ₡ box. Some few small lots are offered at about 92, but the large holders are not inclined to sell, not knowing what to re-invest in.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales in a small way at 90@95c.

CRACKERS—Supply fair, with sales of Sackett's Belle berries at $18; mixed lots could be obtained on $16@17 ₡ barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 @ 3 50 ₡ barrel. Phenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₡ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Sales of refined, with sales standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 22c ₡ gallon in small lots.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not very active. Prices have been uniform for some time. The receipts were 1570 boxes. We quote New York Goshen 16½@17c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; Western Reserve 13@14c; Western 13@13½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply is fully up to the demand, with sales as the following: Peaches—quarters 5@5½c; halves 12@12½c. Apples 6¼c; sliced 9@

[illegible] bbls. J. Marshall to Brilliant Oil Works, 74 bbls. Hogler to Sun Oil Works, 146 bbls. Bates & Goldsborough to Riverside Oil Works, 230 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., December 21, 1870.
Standard Oil Company, 519 bbls to Warden, Frow & Co, Philadelphia.
Frew, Frow & Co., 511 bbls to Warden, Frow & Co, Philadelphia.
McKelvy Bros & Co, 204 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Clement, Logan & Stockdale, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Patton, Marvin & Co, 171 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
10 Fifty & Co, 50 barrels distilled oil to W G Lair & Co, Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh Oil Company, 56 bbls lubricating oil to W. C. Lace & Co, Philadelphia.
Total Refined.....1,698 bbls
Total Lubricating.....56 bbls
Total Distilled.....50 bbls
Total barrels.....1,744 bbls

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870.

FREIGHT RATES.

Under the new freight tariff, which went into effect on the 5th inst., 55c per cwt. is charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and 45½50c from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

REMARKS.

The weather for the past twelve hours has been extremely cold. In consequence there were but few people in attendance at the cattle yards to-day, save those who were directly interested as sellers or buyers. Whether it was the cold weather, or a determination on the part of buyers to wait longer prices, certain it is that there was a decidedly dull market, and the amount of hogs left over unsold will come up to ten thousand head, while the sheep unsold would not fall short of that number. There was also a large number of cattle unsold. Indeed, it would seem that buyers believe themselves masters of the situation, and are determined to get even for the high rates they have heretofore paid. In addition to the large stock in the yards, the surrounding counties were sending in droves, and every train from the West is laden with stock. What the end will be is hard to foresee.

Cattle—If we except some fine show cattle which brought round prices, the falling rates of the market were about the same as last week. The prospect, however, is that therewill be a dull market during the week on account of the near approach of the holidays. Following were the closing rates of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 steer ₡ lb. 7c; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 to $5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 to $5; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50 to 5 00.

Hogs.—The run of hogs for the first three days of the week was heavier than for the last three days of last week, and they are still arriving by the thousands. Springer Hartaugh & Co. made heavy purchases at an average of 6c., as did some others; but at the close of the market there were at least ten thousand head unsold. As a general thing, the hogs in the market are large-sized and fat, and their owners must lose heavily, not only through the reduced price, but from the shrinkage in weight occasioned by the sudden cold weather. Following are the current selling rates: Extra, Philadelphia, $6 40; good to prime, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, $6 20@6 30; to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $6 10, rough to common, 120 to 200, $5 75@6 00.

Sheep—There was a very heavy run of sheep, which sold slow, and the supposition is that dealers are losing money on their ventures, and will do so for the rest of the week. Prices are at least $1 ₡ cwt. less than last week, with an unusually large stock on hand. Following were the closing rates of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 50@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 50@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $3 00@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 00.

SALES OF HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Below we give the sales, as reported, for the last three days, from which a correct idea of the market may be inferred:

Hogs.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hilgass & Bro	46	10,130	$6 50
H. Bell	90	20,070	6 50
G. H. Davis	10	2,270	5 00
J. H. Davis	10	2,270	5 00
Carpenter	122	28,370	6 05
Hilgass & Bro	78	18,720	6 00
Hilgass & Bro	18	3,700	6 50
A. Smith	20	4,600	6 00
A. Lashes	106	27,820	6 50
Springer Harbaugh & Co	51	9,290	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	11	13,370	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	104	29,330	6 10
Springer Harbaugh & Co	10	1,660	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	10	2,160	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	10	2,160	6 00
Springer Harbaugh & Co	108	25,340	6 00
A. W. Gillette	104	24,330	6 00
J. McDonald	42	12,280	6 00
J. McDonald	42	12,280	6 00
J. McDonald	38	9,940	6 00
A. W. Gillette	104	24,330	6 00
A. Lashes	94	21,700	6 00
Wm. Newport	46	14,160	6 00
Wm. Newport	48	14,160	6 00
Pentz	41	10,250	6 00
Pentz	5	1,270	6 00
Ed. Smith	12	2,760	6 00
Ed. Smith	86	19,780	6 00
Gibbs & Bro	57	12,110	6 00
Gibbs & Bro	80	16,960	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Asell & Myers	30	6,600	6 00
Glass & M	30	7,500	6 00
Glass & M	30	7,500	6 00
C. Fuller	30	6,900	6 00
C. Fuller	30	6,900	6 00
Erisman & P	144	32,770	6 00
Erisman & P	110	25,300	6 00
Erisman & P	30	6,900	6 00
H. Davis	30	6,900	6 00
J. Rahn	102	23,460	6 00
Spyer Harbaugh & Co	80	15,990	6 00
Spyer Harbaugh & Co	84	13,650	6 00
Spyer Harbaugh & Co	50	11,500	6 00
Spyer Harbaugh & Co	50	11,500	6 00
D. Siller	78	8,840	6 00
J. A. McDonald	30	10,060	6 00
J. A. McDonald	39	8,980	6 00
J. A. McDonald	30	6,900	6 00
J. A. McDonald	104	23,100	6 00
J. Ganster	4	1,070	$10 ₡
J. Ganster	4	1,070	4 50
J. Smith	102	23,460	6 00
Reymer & F	102	19,170	6 05
H. G. Imbrie & Co	78	17,940	6 00

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A. S. Briggs	20	29,000	$6 50
A. S. Briggs	6	6,000	3 00
Dr. Kelly	1	1,200	3 00
Dr. Kelly	1	1,200	3 00
McCaslin	1	1,200	3 00
Dr. Kelly	1	1,200	3 00

REDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Dunn & Martin	19	13,300	4 75
W. Barr	4	3,000	4 00
W. Barr	4	3,000	4 00
W. Bear	15	15,000	5 25
R. Eagles	2	3,340	7 00
T. Lamb	2	2,000	4 00

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
McCurdy to Klemmens & A	7	4,180	$5 00
McCurdy to H. Maynes	1 bulls	1,000	3 00
McCurdy to R. Maynes	1 cow	1,150	4 00
W. Morgan and C. Q. Bridges	1	1,000	6 00
E. H. Wells to W. Kelly	4 bulls	5,670	3 00
E. H. Wells to W. Kelly	20	25,300	6 00
Jenkins to Zug	40	45,200	6 00
H. S. Kirkpatrick & A	20	23,000	6 00
Jenkins to Mike	2	2,000	6 00
T. J. Miller to W. Kelly	29	29,000	6 00
J. Taylor to Jas. McCauley	1 stag	1,200	3 00
J. McCauley to Wm. Kelley	1 stag	1,200	3 00
Hodgkiss to McCauley	10	11,950	6 00
Hodgkiss to McCauley	10	11,960	6 00
Hodgkiss to McCauley	20	22,120	6 00
J. McCauley to Wm. Kelley	4	4,300	6 00
J. Hanna to Kelley	5	5,300	6 00
A. Hanna to W. Kelley	7	6,940	5 75
J. Dunlap to W. Kelley	7	7,840	6 00
J. Bradfield to L. De Tone	4	3,760	p. t.
Patterson to W. Kelley	4	4,200	p. t.
Frauenmann & L. to Seltzer	9	10,920	7 00

Sheep.

REDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erisman & P	90	6,480	4 50
Erisman & P	210	16,800	4 75
H. Delfrie	100	8,000	4 75
W. Hill	192	17,450	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

E. H. Davis	70	4,200	3 50
E. H. Davis	70	4,000	3 50
E. H. Davis	100	6,000	3 50
W. B. Quinn	306	16,980	4 00
W. B. Quinn	98	5,390	4 00
Erisman & P	165	16,700	5 00
Erisman & P	420	42,000	p. t.
Erisman & P	207	16,400	p. t.
Erisman & P	200	16,000	p. t.
Erisman & P	208	14,480	p. t.

Milch Cows.

No sales, but worth from $30 to $75, as per milking qualities

Horses and Mules.

No sales reported—all shipped to the Eastern markets.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 14½@14¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 14½@14¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 21.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; good ordinary 12½c.

HARDWARE.

Logan, Gregg & Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

NO. 52 WOOD STREET.

Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Shoes and Nails.

NAIL ROD,

BUILDING HARDWARE,

Which we offer at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock. Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS

CUTLERY CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUTLERY.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

☞ Price Lists furnished on application.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,

BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, December 21—P. M.

GOLD.

Has been very dull, opening at 110¾@110¾, and closing at the same price. Loans were made at from 6 ₡ per cent. per annum for carrying. Clearances about $15,000,000.

MONEY

Has been quite active and is worth from 7 ₡ cent. currency to 5 ₡ cent. gold. The fact that the Secretary of the Treasury allows no large a currency balance, about $25,000,000, to remain inactive when money is so much needed in legitimate trade, creates considerable comment.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady and dull with but few transactions in any excepting 5-20s of '67.

Coupons, 1881	113½@113¾	5-20s, 1867	109¾
5-20s, 1862	107¾	5-20s, 1868	110¾
5-20s, 1864	107¾	10-40s	106¾
5-20s, 1865	107¾	Currency 6s	110
5-20s, 1865, new	108¾		

STATE SECURITIES

In State bonds the movement in Tennessee continues, the new issue touching 68¾. Virginias are steady and the same is the case with Missouris. Other descriptions are quiet and without change.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	65
Tennessees, old	64½	North Carolinas, old	43½
Tennessee, new	67¾	North Carolinas, new	23
Virginias, new	62		

STOCKS.

The stock market is in a singular state—money light and stocks strong. Reading was particularly strong, with a large demand, bulls being the best for stock for cash on delivery, and as high as ¾ of 1 per cent. has been paid for its use for one day. The majority of important stocks have advanced from ¼ to ¾ per cent.

Pacific Mail	40¾	Northwestern	70¾
Quicksilver	3¾	Preferred	80¾
Tennessee, new	67¾	New Jersey Central	106¾
Preferred	90¾	Erie	26¾
Adams Express	64½	Preferred	79¾
Wells Fargo Express	32	Preferred	79¾
American Express	46	Wabash	48¾
United States Express	33¾	Preferred	69
Merchants' Union	20¾	Fort Wayne Ex-div	93¾
New York Central	90¾	Terre Haute	24
New York Cent. Scrip	87¾	Preferred	55
Erie	26¾	Chicago and Alton	114
Preferred	60¾	Preferred	118
Harlem Ex-div	120	Ohio and Mississippi	27¾
Preferred Ex-div	136	Cleveland, Col. and Cin.	81
Reading	96¾	Burlington and Quincy	149
Michigan Cent. Ex-div	91¼	Lake Shore	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	103¾	Illinois Central	139

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 21, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet, closing at $1 04¾@1 05, cash and seller January; this afternoon dull and unchanged.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and advanced ¾@1c, closing at 42¾c for new.

OATS—Dull and lower at 27½c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet at 76c.

BARLEY—No. 2 nominal.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 86c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer. Mess pork closed at $18 75 cash, and $18 00@18 37 for future delivery. Lard closed at 9¾@9¾c for shipping and 11@11½ for future.

HOGS—Dressed firmer at $6 50@7 00; closing at the outside; live generally and closed dull at $5 70@6 12.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3 2 5@7 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Cotton dull and prices a shade lower, closing unlisted 29c. Flour—Receipts fair and market firm; superfine Western and State $5 25@5 60; common to fair extra Western and State $5 60@6 00; common to choice white wheat Western extra $6 05@6 50; choice do do $6 60@6 75; choice to double extra Western and State $6 80@7 00; common to choice white $7 05@7 50; choice do do $7 60@8 25; extra Genesee $6 80@8 25. Southern dull and unchanged. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged at 5@6c. Wheat active and advanced, old 1@2c, new 3@4c; receipts 37,000 bush; sales 60,000 bush, including 31,000 bush at $1 30 for red amber at $1 03@1 06; white Michigan $1 30; No. 1 Chicago spring dull. Oats quiet. Canada peas dull and drooping. Corn firm; No. 1 mixed 78c; No. 2 do 77½@78c; receipts 12,000 bush; sales 40,000 bush, including 20,000 bush at 81@82c for new mixed Western; 83@84c for old mixed Western; 84@85c for white Western; 86@87c for yellow Western. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $18 75@19 00 for cash and January; old mess $18 50@18 75 for cash. Lard dull and heavy at 10½@10¾c for steam. Butter firm. Cheese firm. Clover seed firm at 10¾@11c. Whisky dull and lower at 92@93c. Petroleum dull and lower; crude 10½@10¾c; refined 23½c. Freights dull and lower; cotton to Liverpool 7-32d; wheat per steamer to Liverpool 8d; corn 6½d. Sugar quiet and unchanged; fair to good refining 7¾@8¼c; refined quiet and unchanged; C 8¾@9c; extra C 9¼@9¾c; white extra C 9¾@10c; yellow 8¾@9c; off A 10¼@10¾c; standard A 10¾@10¾c; crushed 11¼@11½c; powdered 11¼@11½c; granulated 10¾@11c; cut loaf 11¼@11½c. Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes 19@20½c; job lots 20½@21c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged; double extra, $4 75@5 00; family winter $5 50@5 75; choice to fancy do $6 00@6 50 ₡ bbl. Corn dull and lower at 35@35½c ₡ bush. Oats dull and lower at 27½@28c. Rye dull and lower at 70c. Barley dull at $1 00 for choice. Hay steady and unchanged at $18 50@19 00, offering $18 50. Lard steady; prime to choice steam 9½@9¾c. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides 8½@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@9c. Hams dull and unchanged at 12@13c. Whisky dull and lower at 92c. Coal dull and unchanged; $9 00@9 50 ₡ ton for Pittsburgh. Provisions dull and unchanged; mess pork $18 50; prime do $16 50; prime mess $17 50; prime $15 50. Lard—tierce 9½@9¾c; keg 10½@10¾c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib 8½@8¾c; clear 8¾@9c. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib 9½@9¾c; clear 9¾@10c. Hams dull and unchanged at 12@13c. Whisky dull and declined to 86@87c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—There is a full and nominal Ohio and Indiana $5 87½@6 25. Wheat steady; Indiana red $1 30@1 32½; amber $1 35@1 37½; Pennsylvania red $1 30@1 32½. Corn steady; yellow 80@80½c; mixed western 80@80c. Oats, 54@55c for State and 50@56c for Western. Rye steady at 85@90c. Petroleum firm; crude 16c; refined 23½c. Whisky steady at 92c.

Baltimore Market.

B

The Daily Commercial.

Continued from the First Page.

President on merely political considerations, but had substantially charged the President with usurpation and crime, and had compared his administration with those of Buchanan and Pierce, had drawn a comparison between Sagot, the murdering usurper of the Republic of Hayti, and President Grant, much to the disparagement of the President of the United States. The argument of the Senator from Massachusetts throughout had demonstrated the necessity and importance of the investigation. Sumner had appeared on the stand as a witness, and testified copiously and voluminously, but had not produced any testimony to sustain any of his own assertions. The resolution proposed a commission that should go upon the ground, make an examination as far as could be made, and report back the facts to Congress, so Congress might judge for itself whether or not annexation was desirable. When he introduced the resolutions he supposed it could not elicit debate. He supposed that they would not be opposed, but would pass without opposition. Nearly all the points made by the Senator from Massachusetts were immaterial to the purpose of the resolutions. That Senator had spent his force in matters which, so far as the resolutions were concerned, might be designated frivolous and wholly immaterial. The Senate was first proposing to examine whether the treaty had been correctly and properly negotiated. It was proposing to examine the question as if the treaty had never been made. The Senator from Massachusetts had said that the protocol provided that the President should privately use his influence in bringing about the ratification of the treaty.

The protocol provided no such thing. It was not attached to the treaty, and had no part with the treaty, but made no provision that the President should privately influence members of Congress. However, as the treaty was gone, as the Senate had passed away from it, as it was now a thing of the past, when was the importance of dwelling on the protocol and in trying to fix a crime on the President in connection with it?

The Senator from Massachusetts said that the appointment of the commission would commit Congress to the policy of annexation. There was not a word in the resolutions that could be so construed, and no Senator was there who could so construe it. If the resolution by the bold declaration that they committed Congress to annexation. It simply provided for a commission to examine and report on what terms San Domingo might desire to be annexed. That report was to be submitted to the Congress, which who was to lay it before Congress for examination. If the facts were favorable to annexation, well; if unfavorable, well. The Commissioners did not authorized themselves to give an opinion on the question, but had been careful in drawing the resolution to provide that they should have no authority to give an opinion; they were simply to report facts and Congress was to pass on them.

Referring to Senator Sumner's description of the political jockey, he declared that Cabral was a mere leader of banditti, who for the last two years had not four hundred men under his command at any one time; who did not endanger and had not endangered the Government of Baez, but who had been represented by the Senator from Massachusetts as a formidable leader with great strength behind him, and who was not to be resisted except by the naval force which President Grant placed at the command of Baez to keep him in power. He [Mr. Morton] regarded the statements as ridiculous and ludicrous in the only meaning could be that the Admiral in command had marched his frigates across the island and through the mountains with the view of "Orue" marching under command of Captain Juks." [Laughter]. The truth was that none of all parties in San Domingo were in favor of annexation. The evidence was that Cabral himself was now in favor of annexation. It had been the earnest desire of the great body of the people on the Island for years to be annexed to the United States. If Baez, instead of Cabral or Baez, or any other military chief was in power. They would be all in favor of annexation, because nearly the entire people of the Island, and the people of Hayti were in favor of it, because they hoped it would be the precursor of their own annexation.

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The SPEAKER said that under the operation of the previous question the motion could not be entertained except on unanimous consent.

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Mr. BUTLER moved to reconsider the vote seconding the previous question. Agreed to, yeas 105, nays 78.

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Mr. NIBLACK offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing and allowing the compulsory use of nutmegs in distilleries, and refunding the sums heretofore paid for them. Adopted.

The death of Mr. Smyth, late Representative from the Second district of Iowa, was announced, and appropriate eulogies were spoken by Messrs. Allison, Wolf, Loughridge, Wilson, Main and Julian, and then, at a quarter past two o'clock, the House adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—A formal notice was served on Colonel Campbell by General Schenck's friends yesterday, that the latter to his seat in the next Congress would be contested.

SELMA, ALA., December 21.—The municipal election yesterday resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by two hundred majority. The Republican majority at the State election was about 1,500.

Immortality.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in a lecture in Bostonupon "Immortality," declared that the real evidence of it is too subtle or is higher than we can write down in propositions, and therefore the hints of sentiment, of passion, and the divinations of poetry, as in Wordsworth's ode, are, perhaps, the best modern essay on the whole subject:

"Not for these I raise
The song of thanks and praise
But for those first affections,
Those shadowy recollections,
Which, be they what they may,
Are yet the fountain light of all our day.

Are yet a master light of all our seeing,
Uphold us, cherish and have power to make
Our noisy years seem moments in the being
Of the eternal silence: truths that wake
To perish never,
Which neither listlessness nor mad endeavor,
Nor man, nor boy, nor all that is at enmity with joy,
Can utterly abolish or destroy!
Hence in a season of calm weather,
Though inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea that brought us hither.
Can in a moment travel thither,
And see the children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore."

How the Mexican *Zona libre* affects our interests, is well set fourth in the report to the Secretary of the Treasury of a special agent of the Treasury Department recently sent to Texas to examine the workings of the customs revenue there. It appears that there is scarcely any limit to the smuggling carried on along the Gulf coast and on the Rio Grande. In some of the principal cities it is a notorious fact that the largest business is done by firms in league with smugglers. One of the government inspectors, who has proved a valuable and efficient officer, has been notified to quit the locality or it would be killed. A short time since an attempt was made to assassinate him. In fact, the operations of the smugglers are carried on so boldly that vessels frequently make landing in sight of the revenue marine officers.

The amount of coal shipped from Northumberland county during November was 97,502 tons, and for the season 961,462 tons, against 187,197 tons for November 1869, and 911,991 tons to the same time last year. Loss for November this year 29,695 tons, but gain for 1870 of 56,956 tons.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The agents of a large German colony, now in New York city, have purchased 100,000 acres of land on the Elk River, which they propose to people with German immigrants.

The *West Virginia Courier* will be issued as a daily during the session of the Legislature at Charleston. It is to be enlarged and improved shortly.

The Martinsburg *Star* proposes the following quiz: 'A nut to crack: As West Virginia and Virginia were both admitted into the Union by Congress, and precisely as if neither had ever an existence as a State before, and as West Virginia is the older State by five years, how can it be that Virginia can sue for territory not recognized as belonging to her at the time she was admitted? Will some one enlighten us?"

Rev. C. G. Currie, of Wheeling, is to accept the rectorship of Grace Church, Providence, R.I.

A convict, who had been discharged from the penitentiary, married the daughter of a farmer near Moundsville, nobody knowing anything of his antecedents. He abused his wife so badly that she was compelled to leave him and return to her father's house. One day last week he went to where his wife was stopping, and became very violent in his demonstrations toward her, when her father seized a musket and shot him, causing his death on Wednesday.

The Charleston *Herald* announces that after January 1st that journal will be under the editorial control of General D. H. Strother ("Porte Crayon.")

Dr. and Mrs. N. R. Barnes, of Weston, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on the evening of the 31st inst.

Major Philip Pendleton, of Morgan county, has been added to the long list of candidates for the United States Senatorship. The Legislature will certainly have enough material from which to choose.

There are 40,000 barrels of oil at Burning Springs ready for shipment, awaiting a rise in the Kanawha.

The people of Jefferson county are agitating the removal of the county seat from Shepherdstown to the former location, Charlestown. It was removed from the latter place after the close of the war.

The teacher of a school near Fairmont refused to buy his scholars five dollars worth of "goodies," and they "mobbed" him in the night-time.

The Legislature will be asked this winter to form a new county out of portions of Harrison, Marion, Wetzel and Monongalia.

A new savings bank has been organized at Charleston, W. Va. It has been careful in drawing the resolution to provide that they should have no authority to give an opinion; they were simply to report facts and Congress was to pass on them.

Referring to Senator Sumner's description of the political jockey, he declared that Cabral was a mere leader of banditti, who for the last two years had not four hundred men under his command at any one time; who did not endanger and had not endangered the Government of Baez, but who had been represented by the Senator from Massachusetts as a formidable leader with great strength behind him, and who was not to be resisted except by the naval force which President Grant placed at the command of Baez to keep him in power. He [Mr. Morton] regarded the statements as ridiculous and ludicrous in the only meaning could be that the Admiral in command had marched his frigates across the island and through the mountains with the view of "Orue" marching under command of Captain Juks." [Laughter]. The truth was that none of all parties in San Domingo were in favor of annexation. The evidence was that Cabral himself was now in favor of annexation. It had been the earnest desire of the great body of the people on the Island for years to be annexed to the United States. If Baez, instead of Cabral or Baez, or any other military chief was in power. They would be all in favor of annexation, because nearly the entire people of the Island, and the people of Hayti were in favor of it, because they hoped it would be the precursor of their own annexation.

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HOMELESS.

A Vagrant Mother Sent to Jail—Two Homeless Children.

One day last week we recorded the fact that two little boys, one 13 and the other 9 years old, sons of Catharine Long, a confined vagrant, who was then serving out a term in jail, had been picked up on the street and brought to the Central station house. Being homeless and without friends, they were permitted to remain in the lock-up over night, and the next morning they were released, promising that they would procure work and endeavor to make a living for themselves. Yesterday afternoon the mother was brought to the watch-house. She was released from jail on Tuesday, and instead of finding a home as she had anticipated, discovered her household effects in the street, in consequence of arrears of rent, and getting drunk as usual, found her way yesterday to the lock-up. Subsequently the lads referred to visited the lock-up, and asked the Captain to put them in the cell with their mother. Their request was complied with, and together they remained incarcerated until four o'clock, when the Mayor sent the mother to jail for another thirty days. The boys remained locked up, and this morning the Mayor will endeavor to have them removed to suitable places of abode. The oldest says he can and will work to earn his living, if a situation is provided for him, and the other one, also, is apparently willing to labor. The probability is he will be sent to either the City Farm or House of Refuge.

The Assault Upon Nancy Friel.

Patrick Friel, who some weeks ago struck his daughter Nancy upon the head with a puddler's iron, inflicting injuries which for a time caused her life to hang upon a thread, as it were, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, and in default of bail was committed to jail for trial, the information being sent before the Grand Jury, now in session at the Court of Court. The injured woman was not present at the hearing, but Dr. Brashear testified to the injuries, and another witness deposed to the fact that he had seen Friel strike his daughter. This evidence being sufficient in his Honor's estimation, the accused was committed as stated.

A LARGE washing can be done speedily by using Crane's Soap.

J. J. GILLESPIE & CO., No. 86 Wood street, have thrown open to the public their spacious store. We spent an hour very agreeably in the gallery the other day, and have no doubt that the public will appreciate the spirit which induced the proprietors of the new gallery to encourage a correct appreciation of art in our midst. The new gallery is admirably lighted, cosy and comfortable—just such a place as is calculated to attract lovers of art. The gallery is to be a permanent institution. Among the collections are to be found some of the finest productions of foreign as well as home artists. As it is free to the public, we have no doubt it will rank foremost among the holiday attractions. The gallery will be open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

AT WELDIN & CO.'S.—The rush still continues at the popular book establishment of Messrs. J. H. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. The immense stock of holiday goods is being rapidly reduced, and within the next few days will come forth, in various shapes, to gladden the hearts of old and young. Parties desiring presents suitable for ladies old and young, gentlemen grave and gay, and children of every stage of boyhood and girlhood, developing from the cute to the gawk, will get a proper appreciation of the stock is to call and make a personal examination.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE.—Samuel C. Murdoch lodged complaint at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, against his brother-in-law, David Margaret Murdoch, with assault and battery. The defendants are brother and sister and the prosecutor their brother-in-law. The family quarrel which grew the aforementioned litigation occurred in this manner: Murdoch was in regard to a child of Mrs. Murdoch, which Mrs. Bole, it appears, had given away. Words followed, and from words they came to blows, which the prosecutor says he got a proper appreciation of the stick is to call and make a personal examination.

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The liquor dealers of Oxford having banded together and raised a fund to resist the execution of the local law recently passed by the State, the Young Men's Christian Association and other citizens immediately met and subscribed several hundred dollars to aid in the enforcement of the law.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Singer Sewing Machine—Straw & Morton.
Holiday Goods—D. W. Evans.
Warehouse for Rent—337 Liberty street.
Opera House—Little Nell and the Marchioness.
Library Hall—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's Concerts.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Masonic Hall—The Berger Family.
Pittsburgh Art Gallery—Opens Friday, 23d.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
Mineraline Jamieson & Co.
Confectionery and Dining Rooms—J. H. Hubley & Co.
Boarding—43 Anderson street, Allegheny.
Boarding—151 Penn avenue.
Room for Rent—59 Fourth avenue.
Elegant Illustrated Books for Holidays—Miner's.
Salesman Wanted—Box 5, Commercial office.
Ingleside Seminary—Opens February 1.
Winter Clothing—42 Sixth street.
Fur and Hat Store—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Clothing Cutting—Follansbee & Co.
Overcoats—Nutting's.
Furniture—Close, Schoenek & Co.
Knabe Pianos—Charles Blume.
Clothing—42 Sixth street.
Bankrupt Notice—G. W. Hailman.
Watches and Jewelry—Scharnke & Will.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bronze Mantel Sets, &c.—Tiffany & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boarding—1022 Fifth avenue.
Money Wanted—R. M., Commercial office.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Flexible Crackers—Marino.
Holiday Presents—Chas. Abel & Co.
Reduction in Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Banner Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Aerated Crackers—Marino's.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

	PITTSBURGH, December 21, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
	Height of barometer	30.18	30.28	30.45
	Change since last report	—.07	+.10	—.17
	Thermometer	14°	15°	13°
	Change in last 24 hours	0°	—1°	—1°
	Direction of wind	N W	W	W
	Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
	Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
	Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	C	D	B
	Rainfall since last report—inches and hundredths	0.00	0.00	0.00
	State of weather	Snow	Fair	Cldy

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decreases being marked —, and increases +, as tabulable by the minus sign.

Character of the wind to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm or hurricane; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Mackey, Miss Kate, Hollidaysburg, Pa	3
Publisher "Argus," Beaver, Pa	3
Smith, J. K., Walrose, Pa	3

BOQUETS and flowers at 137 Liberty street.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

ALL kinds of fancy articles for trimming Christmas trees, at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street.

DEMANDED EVERYWHERE—Crane's Patent Compound Washing Soap.

STUFFED BIRDS, at John R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

REARDON.—Nothing further has been heard concerning the man arrested at Apollo, and who was supposed to be Reardon.

GOLD-HEADED canes, silver and plated ware, at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

ASSAULTED.—While on his way to the stock yard to buy sheep, George Woolsayer alleges Bryce Ross assaulted and abused him. Deputy Mayor Cartwright passed a warrant.

EVERY Grocer sells Crane's Patent Washing Soap.

WIFE VS. HUSBAND.—Eliza Little yesterday had Arthur Little, her recreant lord, brought before Mayor Brush for outrageously abusing her. He was fined $10 and costs.

COLD.—The winter has set in at last, and the predictions we made some days ago have proven correct, not so likely to be verified. The thermometer was not many degrees above zero yesterday morning.

CRANE'S PATENT SOAP will wash in all kinds of water.

THE RESULT OF A QUARREL.—John Waters and Robert Dennis were arrested Tuesday night for fighting in O'Donnell's saloon. Waters paid a fine of $10 and costs, and in default of a similar fine Dennis went to the Work House for twenty days.

CHRISTMAS TREES.—Evergreen branches, suitable for Christmas trees, with mosses and other appliances for decorating the same, at Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

PRESENTATION TEA SETTS.—A very beautiful display of silver tea setts, suitable for presentation purposes, is now made by W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue.

COMBINATION CASTORS.—See the beautiful stock now opened by W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue of combination and call bell castors, they are really beautiful.

BOQUETS and flowers at 137 Liberty street.

GOLD SPECTACLES.—A very good stock of gold spectacles and eye glasses has just been opened by W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler and optician, 56 Fifth avenue. Give him a call those who are in need.

FOR TEA SETTS, Combination Castors, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, &c., suitable for Holiday gifts go to Dunseath's, 56 Fifth avenue.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.—James Thompson, an inmate of the Home of Juvenile Young Men, struck and abused officer Keil, stationed there, for which he was arrested, taken before Mayor Brush and ordered to the Workhouse for thirty days, in default of a fine of twenty-five dollars.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Wm. F. Crouch, charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Lafayette Graham, by striking him with a pair of "knuckles," will have a hearing before Mayor Brush to-day.

AWARDS MADE.—At the M. E. Church fair, East Liberty, Miss T. J. Black was awarded a silver castor; Mrs. Capt. Keys, a silver butter dish; Mr. J. Wymer a silver watch, and master H. S. Chapman, a boys tool chest.

A convention of delegates from the Congregational General Association of the country began its session at Boston yesterday. Rev. Dr. Webb, of Boston, was chosen moderator. The object of the convention appears in the following declaration, unanimously adopted: "That it is expedient, and proper, that a delegate council be called by a National Conference of the Congregational Churches of the United States be organized.

The liquor dealers of Oxford having banded together and raised a fund to resist the execution of the local law recently passed by the State, the Young Men's Christian Association and other citizens immediately met and subscribed several hundred dollars to aid in the enforcement of the law.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Singer Sewing Machine—Straw & Morton.
Holiday Goods—D. W. Evans.
Warehouse for Rent—337 Liberty street.
Opera House—Little Nell and the Marchioness.
Library Hall—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's Concerts.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Masonic Hall—The Berger Family.
Pittsburgh Art Gallery—Opens Friday, 23d.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
Mineraline Jamieson & Co.
Confectionery and Dining Rooms—J. H. Hubley & Co.
Boarding—43 Anderson street, Allegheny.
Boarding—151 Penn avenue.
Room for Rent—59 Fourth avenue.
Elegant Illustrated Books for Holidays—Miner's.
Salesman Wanted—Box 5, Commercial office.
Ingleside Seminary—Opens February 1.
Winter Clothing—42 Sixth street.
Fur and Hat Store—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Clothing Cutting—Follansbee & Co.
Overcoats—Nutting's.
Furniture—Close, Schoenek & Co.
Knabe Pianos—Charles Blume.
Clothing—42 Sixth street.
Bankrupt Notice—G. W. Hailman.
Watches and Jewelry—Scharnke & Will.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bronze Mantel Sets, &c.—Tiffany & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boarding—1022 Fifth avenue.
Money Wanted—R. M., Commercial office.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Flexible Crackers—Marino.
Holiday Presents—Chas. Abel & Co.
Reduction in Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Banner Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Aerated Crackers—Marino's.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

	PITTSBURGH, December 21, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
	Height of barometer	30.18	30.28	30.45
	Change since last report	—.07	+.10	—.17
	Thermometer	14°	15°	13°
	Change in last 24 hours	0°	—1°	—1°
	Direction of wind	N W	W	W
	Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
	Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
	Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	C	D	B
	Rainfall since last report—inches and hundredths	0.00	0.00	0.00
	State of weather	Snow	Fair	Cldy

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decreases being marked —, and increases +, as tabulable by the minus sign.

Character of the wind to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm or hurricane; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Mackey, Miss Kate, Hollidaysburg, Pa	3
Publisher "Argus," Beaver, Pa	3
Smith, J. K., Walrose, Pa	3

BOQUETS and flowers at 137 Liberty street.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

ALL kinds of fancy articles for trimming Christmas trees, at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street.

DEMANDED EVERYWHERE—Crane's Patent Compound Washing Soap.

STUFFED BIRDS, at John R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

REARDON.—Nothing further has been heard concerning the man arrested at Apollo, and who was supposed to be Reardon.

GOLD-HEADED canes, silver and plated ware, at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

ASSAULTED.—While on his way to the stock yard to buy sheep, George Woolsayer alleges Bryce Ross assaulted and abused him. Deputy Mayor Cartwright passed a warrant.

EVERY Grocer sells Crane's Patent Washing Soap.

WIFE VS. HUSBAND.—Eliza Little yesterday had Arthur Little, her recreant lord, brought before Mayor Brush for outrageously abusing her. He was fined $10 and costs.

COLD.—The winter has set in at last, and the predictions we made some days ago have proven correct, not so likely to be verified. The thermometer was not many degrees above zero yesterday morning.

CRANE'S PATENT SOAP will wash in all kinds of water.

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